

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR
Barometer 29.80

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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June 21 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 82 2 p.m. 87
Humidity " 85 " 73

June 21 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 81
Humidity " 89 " 97

2952 日九初月五

MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1915.

一甲國 一廿月六火一西 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

ITALIANS' STEADY PROGRESS.

GERMANS ADMIT THAT RUSSIA IS "A
DANGEROUS ENEMY."

Durazzo Reported Taken by Servians.

FRENCH SUCCESSES IN ALSACE-LORRAINE.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

RUSSIANS DOING WELL.

June 20, 5.20 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd reports that in the various battle areas, except in Galicia, the Russians have the upper hand.

A brilliant feat executed by the Russian cavalry near Lemberg is reported in the communiqué. They, with exceptional boldness, charged the German advanced forces in the direction of Rivaruska and cut up and routed them. This caused a panic in the German ranks and generally arrested the German offensive.

The enemy also attempted to force the passage of the Grodek Lakes but were driven back by artillery and rifle fire. The battle continues.

The Austro-Germans crossed the Daister at one place in great force, but on attempting to issue from the deep windings of the river, were successfully repulsed. The Russians are progressing between the Daister and the Pruth.

BRILLIANT ITALIAN FEAT.

June 20, 5.20 p.m.
According to the Rome correspondent of Reuter, the Italians continue to deal successfully with the Austrian counter-attacks at Carnia. The battle for the heights across the Isonzo and commanding Plava has been a great success for the Italians. They crossed the river in pontoons at dawn and attacked with the bayonet, and despite the heavy guns and the machine guns and very strong entrenchments, they carried the heights and defeated repeated counter-attacks.

The official communiqué records that the Italians took hundreds of prisoners and large quantities of rifles and ammunition. "Our losses are serious but the results obtained are important. Many enemy positions, strong by nature and art were taken one after another."

GERMAN PEACE TALKERS REBUKED.

June 20, 6.10 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam reports that the peace talk in the Prussian Diet drew a speech from the President, in the course of which he said "Peace is in God's hands. The greater we emerge from this war, the greater will be the endeavour of our adversaries to snatch from us by a new coalition what we have gained. Our security depends on our own strength."

RUSSIA A DANGEROUS ENEMY.

June 20, 6.10 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam reports that the people in Germany are being encouraged to expect great things in Galicia but are warned not to display excessive optimism. The Germans are described as having continual successes but the power of Russian resistance is being semi-officially emphasised.

"We must not forget what a dangerous enemy Russia is, because she has human material that can only with difficulty be exhausted."

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, Prince Henry of Prussia and General von Hindenburg have visited Libau. The Prince in a speech to the officers declared that Libau would be held to the last extremity because it was a key to the Baltic.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

VIOLENT ENEMY ATTACK REPULSED.

June 21, 1.55 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that the fighting has become general along the western front. According to a communiqué, north of Arras the French advanced a kilometre eastward from the Buval Bottom in the direction of St. Omer. They have repulsed a violent enemy attack in Western Argonne, taking prisoners.

A French attack captured two lines of trenches on the heights of the Meuse and took seventy prisoners.

The enemy's centre of resistance near Raillon, Lorraine, has been captured. Four counter-attacks were repulsed and fifty prisoners taken. The French offensive in the valley of the Fecht, in Alsace, continues to progress.

THE NATION'S TASK.

June 20, 5.55 p.m.
A very strong passage in Mr. Bonar Law's speech was as follows: "It is my belief that we, as a nation, now realise so clearly the task before us that the nation is ready to accept the principle that the country has a right, in this hour of danger, to call upon everyone and to take what we have." (Cheers.) "I believe they are ready to accept that principle, and to see it carried out where necessary, if it is carried out fairly to all classes and sections of the people alike." (Renewed Cheers.)

THE LATE FLIGHT LIEUT. WARNEFORD.

June 20, 5.55 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent in Paris states that the arrangements for the burial of Flight Lieut. Warneford at Versailles have been cancelled and that the body has been entrusted for Britain.

SERVIAN SUCCESS IN ALBANIA.

June 20, 7.15 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens reports that it is announced on good authority that the Servians have occupied Durazzo. Essad Pasha has fled to Italy.

SUMMARY OF SUCCESSES.

(Havas Telegrams.)

June 19.
Yesterday in Alsace we attained Metzeral ridges overlooking the communications of the enemy between Metzeral and Munster. To-day nothing is reported.

Petrograd:—On the right bank of the San we retired in the fighting beyond the river Tschiff and Gordik Lake. Between and Daister river we threw the enemy back in Austrian territory.

Rome:—On Isonzo front we fought advantageously around Plava. Our airships bombed Montebello positions. British naval aviator Warneford who destroyed a Zeppelin recently in Belgium fell down at an aerodrome near Paris and was mortally wounded; dying shortly afterwards.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

HOW ITALY ANNIHILATED A HUNGARIAN BATTALION.

June 19, 2.55 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Udine says that the Italians are jubilant at the annihilation of a Hungarian battalion at Monte Nero, as the heroism of the Hungarians has been a tradition in Italy since 1848. These veterans, a thousand strong, climbed the Vrata mountain, hoping to dominate and outflank the Italians, but the Alpini, creeping catlike in the undergrowth, gradually surrounded the mountain and did not reply to the fire of the Hungarians until they got to close range, when the Alpini poured a rain of bullets at the Hungarians, and charged with the bayonet. The enemy were confused and turned to flee, but found the Alpini emerging from every side. Not a man escaped death or capture. The possession of Monte Nero gives the Italians a commanding position from which Tolmino will be within range of heavy guns. Tolmino, with a garrison of 30,000 and powerful defences, is gradually becoming an Austro-Italian Przemyel, and, as the key of the Isonzo valley, its capture is indispensable to Italy. The activities of franc-tireurs, organised by the Austrians of Friuli province, was checked by the summary shooting of about a hundred who were caught red-handed, and emptying the villages of their inhabitants.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS STILL CLAMOURING FOR PEACE.

June 19, 2.55 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that at four Socialist meetings held in Berlin on Tuesday resolutions were passed demanding a speedy termination of the war, and declaring that the best guarantee of a speedy peace was the renunciation of all ideas of annexation.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

BARONY OF KNARESBOROUGH BECOMES EXTINCT.

June 19, 8.15 p.m.
Among the killed is the Hon. E. C. Meysey-Thompson, M.P. (U), Handsworth Division, Staffordshire. His death means the extinction of the Barony of Knareborough.

SCANDINAVIANS ANGRY WITH GERMANY.

June 19, 8.15 p.m.
There is growing indignation both in Norway and in Sweden at the sinkings and seizures of their vessels by the Germans. The newspapers are beginning to ask whether neutrality implies the acceptance of any treatment the belligerents are pleased to inflict.

ARMENIANS HANGED.

June 19, 8.15 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a message from Constantinople states that twenty Armenians were hanged on the 15th inst. in front of the Ministry of War. They belonged to the Hinchakist party, and were accused of intrigues which aimed at an independent Armenia.

FROM SIR JOHN FRENCH.

June 19, 10.55 p.m.
A communiqué from Sir John French says:—North of Hooge we occupied 250 yards of German trenches and captured, during the week, 213 prisoners, three machine guns and a full gas cylinder. We have also destroyed a portion of the enemy's trench north-east of Amentiers. British aviators successfully bombed the power station at La Bassee.

AIR HERO'S DEATH—FURTHER PARTICULARS.

June 19, 3.00 a.m.
Flight-Lieutenant Warneford was only five minutes in the air when his machine began to veer and became uncontrollable. Suddenly the tail became detached and the machine fell into a cornfield. There are conflicting versions as to the cause of the accident. One account says that the propeller broke. Warneford was a careful flyer and was making a trial flight preparatory to returning to duty at Dunkirk. Evidently he did not intend to engage in any trick flying because neither he nor his companion had utilized the safety straps. When the machine overbalanced both were pitched out. The Shilling Fund raised in England as a national testimonial to Warneford is now to be devoted to a permanent memorial. His mother, on being interviewed, said: "Since my son has been fated to lose his life in the war I would not have him die in any other way. It is far better that he should have given his life for his country than that he should have been imprisoned and tortured by the Germans." The mother added that when she received the Admiralty's announcement of the death of her son she thought it was a trick, because on Wednesday she received an unsigned letter saying: "God's curse on you all." She believes the sender was a German. Flight-Lieutenant Warneford's step-father, Lieutenant-Colonel Corquery, R.A.M.C., goes to the front to-morrow.

THE RECENT FIGHTING IN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

June 20, 4.50 a.m.
According to Reuter's Paris correspondent, a despatch from the Governor of Equatorial Africa gives the result of desperate forest fighting which was begun on May 25, including an uninterrupted day and night battle which lasted for three days. The French Sangha column forced the enemy to capitulate at Monso, after driving him from strongly fortified positions. They also captured many prisoners, including Europeans, and some mitrailleuses. The column is advancing on Bessin, in south-west Lomie.

FROM AUSTRO-GERMAN SOURCES.

June 20, 4.50 a.m.
Austro-German communiqués state that the great and decisive battle near Lemberg continues. The Austrians and Germans are everywhere attacking, and have stormed Grodek and Komarno.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

THE ALLIES' ADVANCE.

June 20, 3.00 a.m.
A Paris communiqué says:—North of Arras we armed the Buval Bottom, which the enemy had obstinately defended since May 5. We captured machine guns, but only ten prisoners, as the German resistance was of the most desperate nature. We captured several trenches on the slopes east of Notre Dame de Lorette, in the direction of Bouchez, taking three hundred prisoners. A German battalion on Friday night captured a small post at Embermenil, but a counter-attack regained us the whole position to-day. Our advance continues on both banks of the Fecht, in Alsace, notwithstanding torrential rain, several heights and villages falling into our hands. We bombarded a station at Munster, exploding its ammunition depots, and have completely invested Metzeral. (Continued on page 8.)

TELEGRAMS.

AMERICAN BATTLESHIP LAUNCHED.

FITTED WITH TWELVE
14 INCH GUNS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

London, Received June 20.
Reuter's correspondent at New York says that the battleship Arizona has been successfully launched at Brooklyn. It is about the world's largest, and has cost three and a quarter millions, and is fitted with twelve 14 in. guns.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The Servians are reported to have occupied Durazzo.

The Italians continue to deal successfully with Austrian counter-attacks.

One after another the Austrian strongholds in the Tyrol are being captured.

The French continue to make good progress on the Belgian front, and in Alsace-Lorraine.

An important official has been arrested in Peking on a charge of embezzling public funds on a huge scale.

The Germans are being encouraged "to expect great things in Galicia, but not to display excessive optimism."

The American battleship Arizona, one of the largest in the world, has been launched at Brooklyn.

In the various battle areas, except in Galicia, where fighting still proceeds, the Russians claim to have gained the upper hand.

The Italians have crossed the Isonzo on pontoons and attacked the enemy with the bayonet, despite attacks from the heavy guns.

Arrangements for burying the late Flight Lieut. Warneford at Versailles have been cancelled, and the body has been sent to England.

Mr. Bonar Law says that we as a nation now so clearly realise the task before us, that we are ready to accept the principle that the country has a right to call upon everyone and to take what we have.

NEWS.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Commercial News on page 3, and Log Book on page 6.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

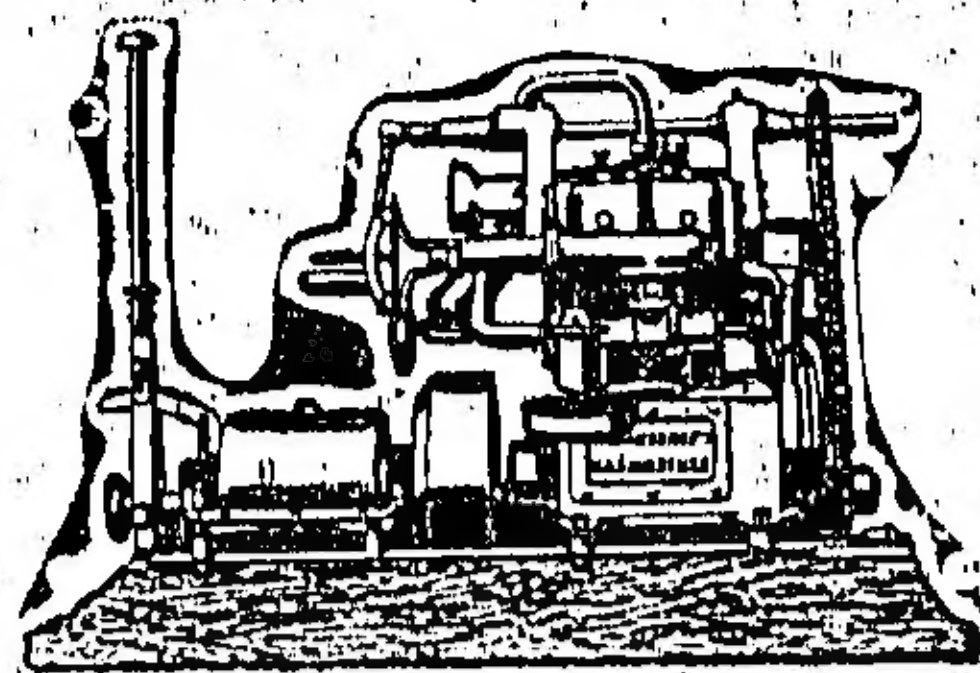
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Sale of Land in Quine Road—
G. P. Lamert's Sales Room—
8 p.m.

Wednesday, June 23.
Charity Polo Match—5.30 p.m.
H.K. Tramway Co., Ltd. ordinary General meeting noon.

NOTICES



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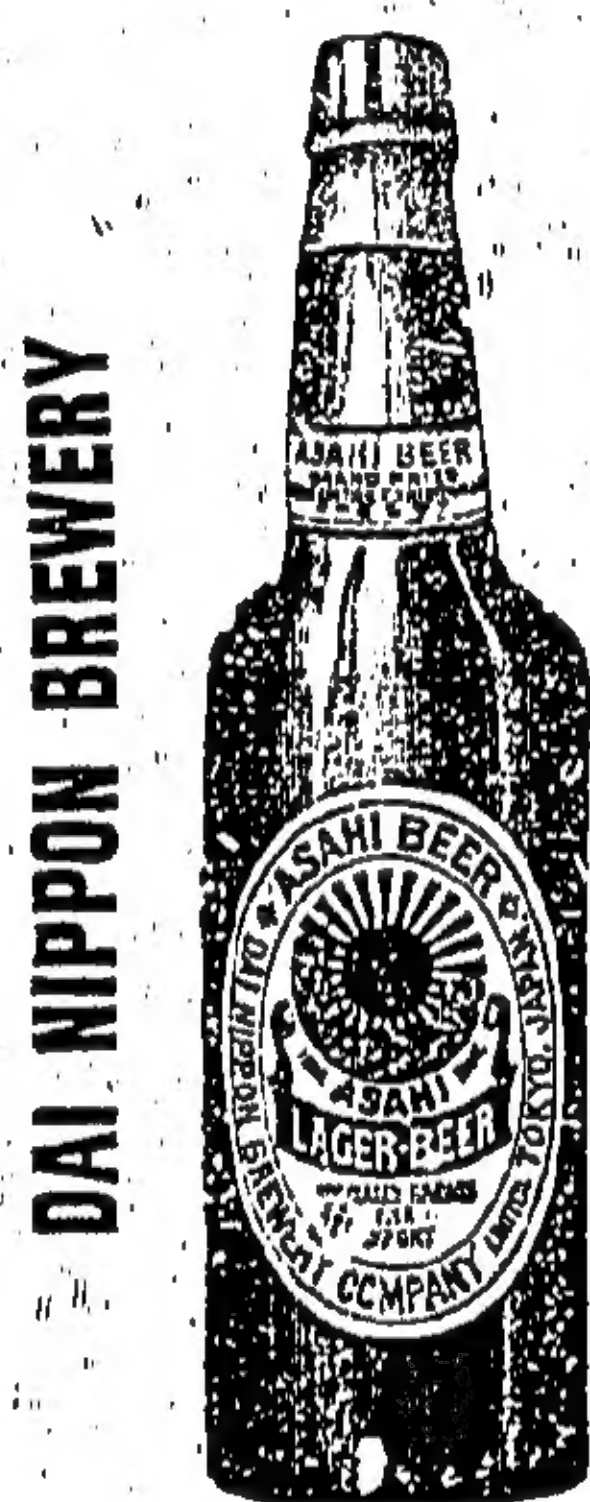
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Value, No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of
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NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and
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curable malady.

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In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

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graduate versed in litera-
ture, has been a teacher to Eu-
ropean officials and merchants in
this Colony for over ten years.
He has a good method of train-
ing Europeans to pass in the
Chinese examination, and is pos-
sessed of a first rate certificate
as a Chinese teacher. He has also
a good knowledge of Mandarin
and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the
Chinese language are requested
to write to "Hongkong Tele-
graph" office or direct to No. 160,
Wellington Street, second floor.
Hongkong, 28th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

NOTICES

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Hongkong, July 14, 1914.

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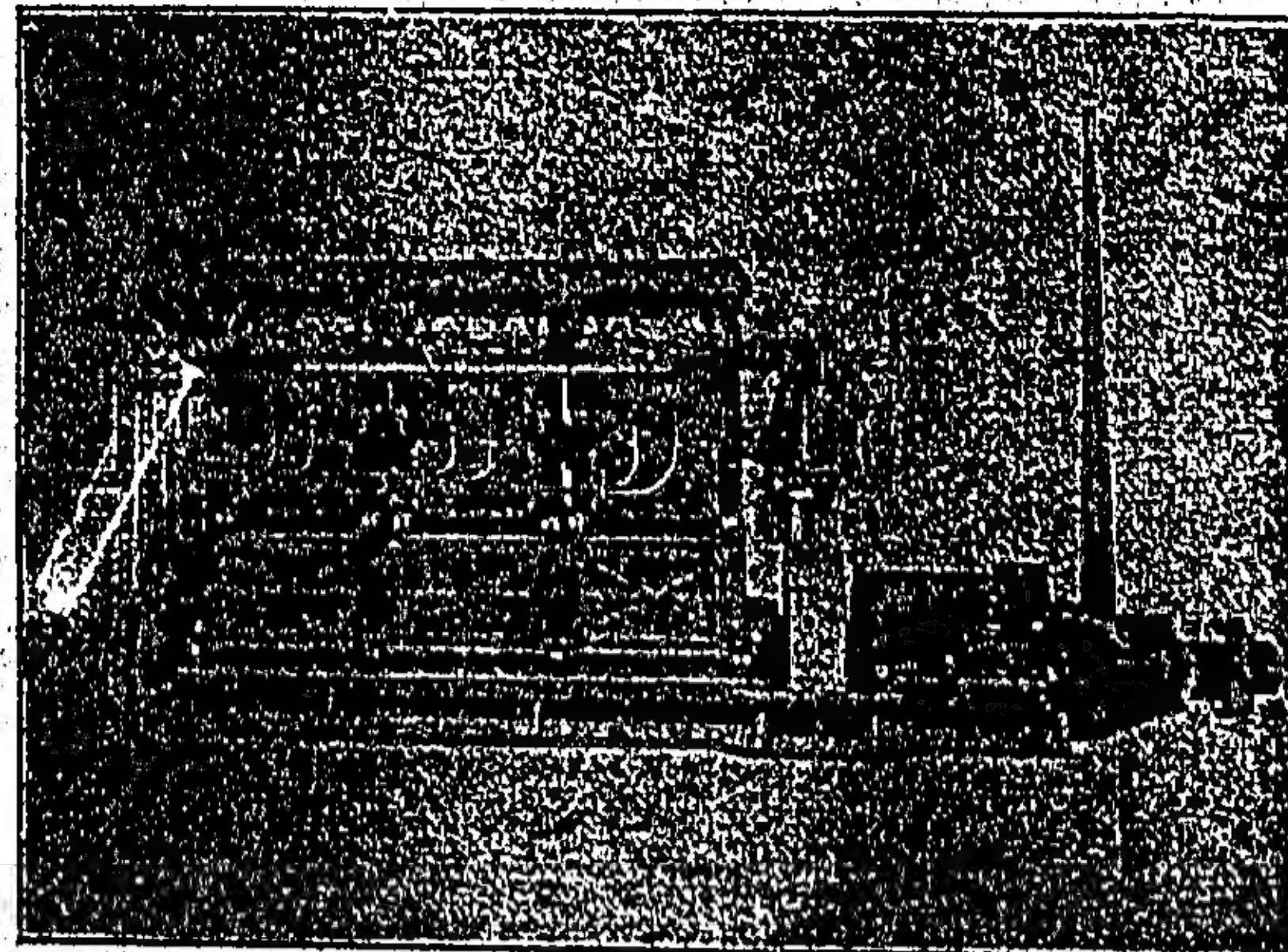
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Every Room; prompt connection maintained by six lines to Central.
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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

The Price of Freedom.
Britain's daily expenditure on
the war from April to the 12th of
June has been at the rate of
\$2,800,000 and Mr. Asquith, in
asking the House of Commons
last week to vote more funds, held
out no hope of the expenditure
diminishing. On the contrary
he anticipated that ere long the
war expenditure would be three
millions a day. It is the national
policy to pursue the war, at any
cost to a victorious issue, but at
such a price victory cannot come
a day too soon. The burden on
the British taxpayer is already a
heavy one. Not only is ordinary
taxation screwed up to a point
unknown for many years preced-
ing the outbreak of war, but the
market prices of life's necessities
have materially increased in spite
of the efforts of the Government
to keep them down. To those
with fixed incomes the outlook is
none too bright.

Daily Press.

A Social Problem.
The enactment of a simple and
inexpensive procedure for legal
adoption would enable mothers
of so-called illegitimate children
to at once remove all stigma from
their offspring, who would be
enabled to take their place in the
world as responsible citizens. The
child could, of course, be adopted
either under the name of the
mother or that of the father. The
only objection to the former, from
the social point of view, is
our modern distinction be-
tween Miss or Mrs., a distinc-
tion quite unknown up to
the time of Pepys and later. At
the same time, there is nothing to
prevent an unmarried woman
calling herself Mrs. if she chooses
to do so, and it may well be
contended that the adoption of a
child under a Law of Adoption
would give her the necessary
excuse for doing so. Though, as
we have said, the problem is at
the moment receiving much
attention, the results of investiga-
tions so far conducted by philan-
thropic organisations do not
appear to reveal such a state of
affairs as is likely to induce the
Government to seriously consider
any legislation affecting in this
connection the established social
law and customs of the country.

China Mail.

The Submarine Menace.
In addition to the Lusitania,
there have recently been sunk
the three-masted schooner Earl of
Lathom on May 5 and the Har-
rison liners Candidate and Cen-
turiion on May 8. The British
Cayo Romano, which was chased
near the Fastnet and fired at by
a submarine, succeeded in escap-
ing and the steam collier Olivia
had a similar narrow escape off
the Waterford coast. It seems
that there is not in all cases an
attempt to conform to the in-
ternational rules of warfare by
even an examination to ascertain
nationality or whether there is con-
tradiction of war aboard; indeed in
many cases, as in the case of the
Lusitania, the torpedo is fired
without any warning, whatever.
All this may seem unsatisfactory,
particularly as there is nothing,
as far as the Navy is concerned,
which seems to balance the ac-
count. But it can surely be borne
in mind that there are no German
ships, either naval or mercantile,
on the high seas, and that the
German Fleet continues to remain
within its base. If it does move
out, as has been the case once or
twice within the last two or three
months, it quickly returns to its
well-defended hiding-place, on
any indication of the approach of
Admiral Jellicoe's watchful fleet.

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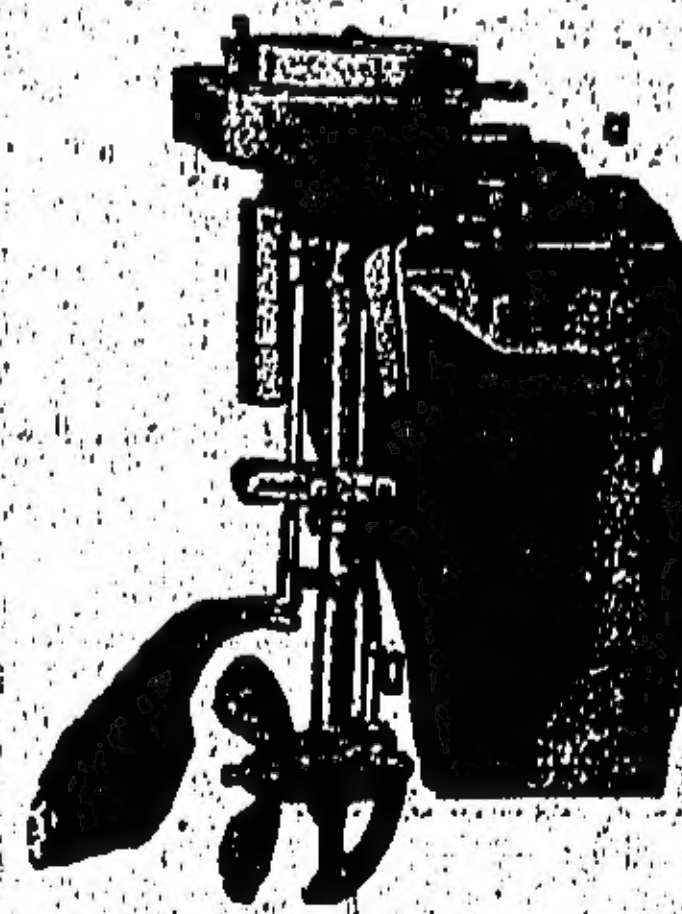
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quality of Sugar. We give our special
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arrangements.

MEE CHEUNG

ART PHOTOGRAPHER
HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 1913.

Developing, Printing & Enlarging.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

GENERAL NEWS.

University of Illinois.
The enrolment is now over 8,000 students in the State University of Illinois at Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A. This is the largest State University in the U.S., and most people here do not know about it.

London's Expenses and Income.
According to the accounts of the London County Council for the past year (April 1, 1914, to March 31, 1915), published yesterday, London's total expenditure was £14,334,657 12s. 10d., and the total income £18,831,248 7s. 0d.

Maharani's Jewels Stolen.
A sensation has been caused in the feudatory State of Cochin-Babar by the theft of the Maharani's jewels, valued at £28,000. The police and military are prosecuting a vigorous search. A reward of £2,000 has been offered for the recovery of the jewels.

Mr. Seymour Hicks.
It has been announced in the *Gazette* that a creditors' petition was filed against Mr. Seymour Hicks, the well-known actor, on Dec. 3 last, that a receiving order was made on April 30, that the first meeting of creditors has been fixed for May 14, and the public examination for June 17.

The Panama Exhibition—A Day's Attendance.
The attendance at the Panama Exhibition on one day recently was as follows:—

10 A. M. 6,170
12 noon 21,335
2 P. M. 35,720
4 P. M. 51,408
6 P. M. 54,634
11 P. M. 63,659

Bank of Salt Industry.
According to an advertisement in the Chinese Press, the Bank of the Salt Industry, which has been established recently in Peking and Tientsin by special permission of the Government, was to open a branch at Shanghai on June 18. It has a capital of \$5,000,000, \$2,000,000 of which has been subscribed by the Ministry of Finance. Its Shanghai office is at No. 343 Nanking Road.

80 Years A Mill Girl.
An inquest was held at Bolton on Betsy Ratcliffe, aged 80 years, millworker, who died as a result of accidentally falling downstairs when preparing to leave for work at five o'clock in the morning. Mrs. Ratcliffe was probably Lancashire's oldest cotton operative, as she had worked in the mill for 80 years. During her career she had only had three employers.

A Mother of Soldiers.
Mrs. Duffy, of Massey Street, Barnley, who celebrated her 84th birthday last month, has nearly a hundred direct descendants serving with the Forces. Her grandfather was a soldier, and her father fought at Waterloo. She was born "on the strength" in Egypt. She has five children, and forty grandchildren, and all the males who are of age are wearing the King's uniform. Mrs. Duffy has about fifty relatives in Wigan, and she says it is a pity they could not have a regiment of their own.

To Save a Cat.
A Witterham lad named Archibald Durr has been presented by the Ashford magistrates with the R.S.P.C.A. medal for bravery in saving a cat's life.

Burt descended a well 51ft. deep on a bitterly cold night to rescue a cat which had fallen in. To reach the animal he had to lower himself by a rope, and then, in ascending, had to climb hand over hand with the cat in a bag slung over his shoulder. He reached the top half dead with cold and fatigue. There was no one present at the time excepting a little boy.

Of Manchurian Origin.
A new grain sorghum plant is being grown in South Dakota, which has some natural qualities of advantage to the dry land farmer in exposed areas. It is said to be of Manchurian origin and is called by the Chinese name of kaoliang. It is tall, produces a good yield, and withstands the drought well. It has been matured in South Dakota for several seasons. With Johnson grass, Sudan grass, broom corn, engar cane, kafir corn, milo maize, feterita and this new member, it may be said that there is no race outside in the sorghum family.

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EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

MOUTRIE'S.

ENEMY SUBMARINES.

The Indifference of Neutrals.

By the *Globe's* Special Naval Correspondent.

During the last few days there has been a fresh outbreak of activity on the part of the enemy's submarines, and although Mr. Macnamara was able on Tuesday to give some reassuring figures concerning the recent operations of these vessels outside the North Sea, their depredations during last week-end were on a very large scale, and their total haul for the week ending yesterday will probably exceed twenty. It must be remembered that the figures given in the official returns show only the British vessels sunk, but we are clearly liable to considerable injury through the destruction of neutral ships approaching or leaving our ports.

On a single day—Tuesday—the sinking of seven vessels was reported, of which only three, all fishing trawlers, were British. Of the remaining four, three were Norwegian, and the fourth Swedish, and they totalled 9,530 tons as against the 535 tons of the three British vessels. The immunity with which Germany maintains her belligerent attitude towards neutral Powers is really remarkable. Ships belonging to the Scandinavian Powers and the United States have been sunk not only in home waters but on the high seas, not only by mines and submarines but by cruisers and armed merchantmen, and so far the policy of indiscriminate destruction appears to have cost the German Government only the £45,000 which is added to have been agreed upon as compensation to the owners of the William P. Frye.

Fortunately there is no sign of any falling off in the number of neutral ships trading with this country, and if the nations to which they belong like to regard with indifference the destruction of their property by the Germans it is, of course, no affair of ours. It would appear to be high time for the Admiralty to take some notice of the claims that Germany is making with regard to our submarines. On April 29 it was reported from Berlin, via Amsterdam, that one of these vessels had been sunk in the Bight of Heligoland on the 17th, and that it was "probable that further submarines have been destroyed." Now the claim is put forward that one was sunk on May 3 by a naval airship in the North Sea. The last occasion on which a similar claim was made was in October. On the 18th of that month an official German statement declared that a British submarine had been sunk "in a German bay," and on the 23rd the Admiralty announced that the vessel was "considerably overdue," and that forces were entertained that she had been sunk in the North Sea.

Nearly a month has now elapsed since the first of the two latest alleged victims is said to have been accounted for, and there can be no uncertainty in the minds of the authorities as to whether the

Germans are right or wrong. It might also have a good effect on neutral opinion if a statement were made as to the armoured cruiser *Warrior* and the destroyer *Bullfinch*, which are invariably included in lists of our losses. That the former, at any rate, is still safe and intact would seem to be proved to her only a few days ago.

The First Lord's statement that Lord Fisher did not express any view in opposition to the naval attack on the Dardanelles on March 18 will have given very general satisfaction. Mr. Churchill had been accused of almost criminal conduct in this matter—in the first place of ignoring Lord Fisher's advice in favour of his own, and in the second of hiding from the Cabinet the views which the First Sea Lord had expressed. Whether the attack was justified or not is for the moment beside the point—it is rather the constitutional issue that was at stake, as well as the character of Lord Fisher. If the latter had been content to remain at the Admiralty while his advice was overruled and smothered by a civilian, both the Navy and the nation would have lost a vast amount of his confidence in him.

"FOR WHAT THEY ARE WORTH."

German Fictions on Neuve Chapelle.

The battle of Neuve Chapelle is now being exploited by a host of German war correspondents for the purpose of spreading most atrocious stories about the British. One of these correspondents, Professor Georg Wegener, does not hesitate to circulate the following charge:

The soldiers have assured me in most energetic words that on the first day, after our positions had been rushed on March 10, the British, in their forward advance east of Neuve Chapelle at 11.0 a.m., drove in front of their lines, with the butt end of their rifles, unarmed German Jäger prisoners so that our men were unable to fire. Another time they (the Germans) noticed a group of eight men in German uniforms approaching with a machine-gun. The order went round: "Do not fire, these are our men." When however, the pseudo Germans came within less than a hundred yards they opened a murderous fire. Another remarkable but hitherto unexplained incident which was more than once reported to us was that after the assault on April 12 bodies lying on the battlefield and killed by the fire of British infantry were seen to catch fire and totally to be consumed by the flames.

These were all very remarkable incidents, and Professor Wegener is careful not to vouch for their real occurrence, but to give them "for what they are worth." But if he is not sure of the truth of the reports, why does he circulate them under his authoritative name?

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TO LET.—A House in Knutsford Terrace. Apply to:—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**

A story, not so atrocious in substance, but of the same malicious character, is told by the "Liberal" *Hamburg Fremdenblatt*:

In the dining-car (of the Berlin-Hamburg express train) are sitting eight Englishmen, who speak English, and whose nationality is discovered through a Hamburg merchant addressing one of them whom he had recognised, and learning that they had been released from Rahlbein. As the English at one of their tables were drinking champagne, and it became known that the train carried 18 Englishmen, all in first class, and as, above all, nothing was known about the reasons why they had been set free, the German passengers became very indignant at the fact that released prisoners should make themselves comfortable in the dining-car, as if nothing had happened, should celebrate their release by champagne, and should converse in the English language. The guard, who had been called in, found the papers of the men in complete order, but observed to them that they had to use, when travelling in a German train, the German language, whereupon the Englishmen left the saloon and withdrew to their compartments. These Englishmen included, among others, directors of the Anglo-South American Bank and of the Standard Bank of South Africa.

The journal explains that these 18 men have been set free by an arrangement with the British Government for the mutual release of bank officials; but instead of condemning the conduct of the public in the train and of the guard as it deserved, it comments upon the incident in the following terms:

It is to be expected that those English who are set at liberty, apart from being washed, will

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J. M. BECK, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1915.

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Hongkong, 18th June, 1915.

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(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshien, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1915.

WORSE THAN THE ENEMY.

If there be a lower depth of infamy than that to which Germany has sunk, it is the offence for which two Glasgow merchants have just been sent to prison. When we hear that a Hongkong comprador or a London chandler, in defiance of ordinances, has taken advantage of the state of war to raise his prices unduly we are all angry and contemptuous, and ready to applaud heartily the magistrate who inflicts a smart sentence on them. What ought we to feel, then, when we discover that these two men, Hetherington and Wilson, have been found guilty of actually supplying material to a firm of German gun-makers? The impression that will come to most of us is that six months' imprisonment and a fine of two thousand pounds is an utterly inadequate sentence for such baseness.

Truly a man's foes shall be of his own household. The offence is not merely that of trading with the enemy; it goes deeper than that, for such exposure advertises to Germany and to the world generally that there are, among Britishers, men vile enough to help the enemy to kill the brave fellows who have left everything to go and fight for the Empire. If there were many men of this stamp in the Empire—and thank God there are not—we should not deserve victory; Britain would be better conquered and blotted out. One would like to feel that there were extenuating circumstances; that Reuter's wire had stated the matter too baldly. But how are we to get round so damning an announcement as "The evidence adduced proved that they had delivered iron ore, lying at Rotterdam, to Krupp's during the war?"

There was bitterness enough at Home after the Crimean and Boer wars, for there were all too many proofs that dishonest contractors had swindled the Government over supplies for the troops, ramments etc., etc. That was bad enough; a disgrace, in fact, that is not even wiped out yet. But neither of those campaigns was a life and death struggle; either was a mere brawl in comparison with the war in which Britain is now engaged. What, then, are we and our children to feel when, in future years, we are reminded that, in the greatest conflict that the world has known, war material was sold to the enemy by Britishers; that trouble was made in our own workshops with the result that we lost troops who need not have been lost, through insufficiency of ammunition; and that men had to be coaxed and flattered into enlisting? Such slurs can never be entirely blotted out; but the war is not over yet, and, during the period that remains, Britishers have it in their power to make so many sacrifices, to perform so many services, on behalf of the Empire as will help most of the world to forget the ugly reverse side of the picture, and will supply their children with such a weight of evidence in favour of British loyalty that the unforgettable and the indelible will at least appear merely as a tiny spot of evil in a whole ocean of good. Practically it comes to this now: that it is the duty of every right-thinking Britisher to do penance for the few defaulters who have no sense of loyalty or shame in them. In order to silence hostile tongues on such subjects as the Glasgow case, the work-shops dispute etc., our countrymen have to do even more than they were prepared to do, whether by personal service, by money, or by whatever other means lies in their power. Then the first man who casts in our teeth the fact that there were Britishers as base as Iscariot himself during this war, can be at once overwhelmed and out-argued by the weight of evidence with which we shall be able to show that the cases quoted are exceptions that have no standing whatever in face of the liberality and self-denial exhibited by Britain as a whole.

Flight Lieut. Warneford and His Mother.

We are very glad to hear that a permanent memorial to Lieut. Warneford is to be established. Men's memories are apt to be short, particularly after a war that has produced so vast a number of heroic deeds, both by individuals and by bodies of men. The whole world's sympathy will go out to the poor mother. Apropos, we are forced to believe that the anonymous letter received by this lady—"God's curse on you all!"—was sent by a German or else by a raving maniac. In either case, the authorities at Home can hardly be congratulated. If the sender comes under the latter head, it is time he was being "looked after," while, if a German was the offender it only shows that there are still enemies in the Homeland who ought not to be at large. When the world is at peace again and time can be found for minor details we hope to hear that the Home Government will pass such a bill as will make the sending of anonymous letters—even when not threatening, abusive or libellous—a heavily punishable offence.

Athletics for the Chinese.

Our correspondent in Canton mentions that some three hundred of the schools there have been holding meetings and, among other things, have discussed the advisability of making drill a regular part of school work. We wish the young Chinese all success in the movement. As our correspondent points out, the average Chinese, unless he happens to belong to the coolie or artisan class, is miserably lacking in muscular development. That one can understand among a race which, till quite recent years, looked down on soldiering and on any form of sport—other than *fan tan* and similar healthy recreations. Those days are now past and China is manifestly anxious to range herself alongside other nations where muscular activity is concerned. The success which has attended her sons at the recent Olympic Games is a proof of this anxiety among at least some of them. When the Chinese take seriously to outdoor exercises or to gymnasium work it does not take them long to score. We have some splendid tennis players and cricketers among those of Hongkong, while, in the Special Police Reserve, their company is going to be hard to beat where smartness, keenness and efficiency is concerned. We hope to hear that the lads of Canton will take example from those of Hongkong, put their backs into it, and become men who can take their own part physically as well as intellectually in this twentieth century world.

A Novel Method of Education.

A paragraph in our General News of Saturday should be interesting to parents and schoolmasters; for it states that an American educationalist has expressed himself as being in favour of allowing a boy to learn "what he likes." A lot of sympathy with this will be felt by many of our readers who can look back on the wearisome study of some subject or subjects which they have never required in their adult life. The objection to this simple method is a very serious, and perhaps insurmountable one; that the person whose education is too one-sided never gives of his best, and, in most cases, grows up content with a very limited horizon. Not only so, but a brain that has not been exercised by e.g. mathematics is less likely to obtain a strong grip even of the subjects for which it has the greatest liking. The plan has been tried in a loose sort of way at Home, and the result has not been encouraging. We grieve to say it, but we have met successful musicians, painters and scientists who, on all other matters but their special "line" were more ignorant than many an agricultural labourer of to-day. Cannot some happy mean be followed by which a boy only begins to specialise and "to learn what he likes" after he has received a moderately decent general education?

DAY BY DAY.

VESSELS LARGE MAY VENTURE MORE BUT LITTLE BOATS SHOULD KEEP NEAR SHORE—Franklin.

Count the Columns.
On Saturday the Telegraph published 43 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 30 published.

The Mails.
Candian and U. K. Mail.—Closed to-day at 1 p.m.
Australian Mail.—Closes to-morrow at 10 a.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closes to-morrow per s.s. Anhui at 3 p.m.

Up to the Minute—Share Market News.

Closing prices:—
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.—\$815, buyers.
Indo-China.—\$97, buyers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.—\$880, buyers.
China Fire.—\$145, sales.
Kung Yik.—Tls. 13.90, buyers.
Yangtze.—\$240 ex 73.
Douglas.—\$51, buyers.
Shanghai Cottons in Shanghai.—Tls. 99, buyers.
Luzon.—\$20, buyers.
China Manilla.—\$4.00, buyers.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9½d.

To-day's Anniversary.
To-day is the 102nd Anniversary of the Battle of Vittoria.

Drowned in the Harbour.
While walking between a cargo boat and a trading junk off Eastern Street, a coolie fell into the water on Saturday last and was drowned. The body has not been recovered.

Theft of Trousers Reported.
Mr. T. Gallagher in the Belle View Hotel has complained to the police of the theft of a pair of his trousers that were hanging in his room. Together with some \$22 that were in the pocket the complainant estimates his loss at \$27.

Coolie Knocked Overboard.
The body of a coolie has been sent to the Public Mortuary. He was walking on board the s.s. Panama unloading kerosene in Wanchai Bay between the ship's side and the hatch, when he was knocked overboard on to a junk sustaining injuries from which he died.

Collision off Yau-mai.
The master of a licensed fishing junk has reported to the police that on Saturday while he was rowing his boat in Yau-mai Bay, the steam launch collided with and damaged his boat to the extent of \$30. A foki, who was slightly injured in the chest, had to be removed to the hospital for treatment.

Thefts in a Theatre.
This morning at the Police Court a Chinese, who was charged with the theft of a pair of slippers was said to have deprived the owner of them while he was asleep in the Tai-ping Theatre. He also relieved another of the audience of a silver button, and this morning when he appeared before Mr. Wood he was sent to prison for six weeks with hard labour.

Armed Robbery on a Junk.
A case of armed robbery is reported from To Kwo Wan. A fisherman lying off there reports that on Saturday night five men came alongside his junk and boarded her, two of them carrying knives. They told the inhabitants to keep quiet and one of them struck the fisherman on the arm with a rowlock and threw him into the water. He managed to wade ashore but in the meantime the robbers ransacked the boat and stole money, jewellery and clothing to the value of \$307.

Indian Seriously Injured.
As a result of a fight between two Indians, one of them now lies in the Government Civil Hospital in a serious condition. On Friday evening Jagat Singh, a watchman employed by Messrs. W. O. Jack and Co. and another named Nawab Singh employed by Messrs. Cooper and Co. are said to have had a quarrel which led to a fight, in the course of which Nawab Singh received injuries which led to his removal to the hospital. His condition was considered so serious yesterday that we understand his dying deposition were taken.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

MORE NEUTRAL PROTESTS.

Russian and Italian Successes.

The Italians are certainly not doing things by halves, and even the most sanguine of the enemy must realise the impossibility of Austria's making anything like a lasting stand against them. The Rome communiques are, we notice, always hopeful, yet tinged with a becoming modesty; exaggeration is manifestly lacking. This morning's message says frankly enough: "Our losses are serious, but the results obtained are important." We have but to look at the map to realise the difficult programme which the Italian military commanders have outlined for themselves. One of the unpleasant surprises for Austria must have been the success which has attended their enemy's efforts. Presumably we may take it that the approach to Trieste is now very satisfactorily cut off, that the city can look for no help from the main army, and that consequently its days are numbered.

Progress of Events in Galicia.

The Galician battle—a whole war in itself—seems to have developed into something exactly corresponding to the prolonged fight on the Franco-Belgian front, only on a larger scale. The Lemberg-Przemysl area still remains the kernel of the fighting, and an Austrian communique says that Grodek—which lies roughly midway between the two towns—is being stormed. We wonder if the Austro-Germans yet realise that Russia can afford to lose millions of men and yet keep other millions, the flower of her army, for clearing up matters. If the fighting on the western, southern and Gallipoli fronts is a hopeless business, a losing game, how much more so is that in Galicia, where a strong slow heavy-weight is taking all the punishment his more showy adversary can bestow, and is yet reserving more than enough strength to knock him out when he has sufficiently exhausted himself.

Norway and Sweden Angry.

The long-expected protests from the Scandinavian Press, in regard to the sinking of Norwegian and Swedish ships, has come at last; at least the beginning of it has come, with a suggestion of more to follow. Both countries must be said to have exercised most laudable patience; indeed had they submitted in silence to many more attacks on their shipping, the Allies might have had to look for a less complimentary term than "patience." Next, probably, we may look for a formal Government protest. Perhaps that is what Germany wishes. The *Cologne Gazette*—most truthful and most amiable of publications—in a sudden burst of frankness over the American Note, suggests that Germany has no wish to make a sixth or tenth enemy. With all respect, we would submit that this is just what Germany does want to do, and that we refuse to believe in the alleged depth of impression created by the Washington Note. If Germany could find America, Norway, Sweden, Roumania and Holland against her she would be perfectly content; for she can only lose, and whether she gives up her dishonoured sword to Sir John French or General Joffre or to the military representatives of every civilised country in the world can scarcely matter very much to her.

More German Blundering.

Once again the Germans have had to be taught that the massed formation business does not pay. Germany seems to set out with the idea that all she has to do is to put so many hundreds of thousands of men into one small area and the day is hers. Time after time she has tried this sort of foolery and, on each occasion, disappointment and discomfort have awaited her. In the latest instance, she brings four hundred thousand men all the way from the Eastern front, only to find that her plans have been foreseen by the British. France and Britain will naturally smile and suggest that she should send a few more hundred thousands along.

NEW EVERY MORNING.

Notes of Sermon by Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at Union Church on Sunday Morning.

Text: Exodus XVI 10-20.

"And Moses said: Let no man leave of it till the morning. Nevertheless they hearkened not unto Moses; but some of them left of it until the morning, and it bred worms and stank." "New every morning, is the beautiful and constantly needed parable of the desert manna. It implies the general law that wherever there is life there is change, movement, and this necessitates an ever fresh supply. Stagnation brings corruption. Manna stands for all that continues to come from the primal source of life to sustain life derived, and manna is a thing which will not keep. The Israelites attempted to lay up more than the day's supply, and in the morning found their pains had been for nothing. Instead of the expected store of sweet fresh food, there was a mass of offensive putrefaction. It is natural to men to act thus. Probably the man was never born who would not like to lay up to himself; "Soul, thou hast much goods laid up for many years; take thine ease." How profound are our slumbers when tomorrow's manna is safe stored in the pot—breeding worms. Needless to say this is not meant to encourage idleness and improvidence. The sluggard had to go hungry as he always should, for the manna melted in the sun unless it was stored betimes for the day. God's day may be twenty-four hours, or it may be seven years, as when Pharaoh had to lay up during the time of plenty for the coming period of want, or it may be a million years as when in ages gone by the coal measures were slowly accumulated for use in these centuries. But whatever the period, it has its term, beyond which we may seek to provide, and its tomorrow which will be sufficient for itself. "Let no man leave of it till the morning;" the principle sheds light on many things beyond the supply of perishing bread for the perishing body. For instance when we say a certain battle has been fought, a certain moral principle established "once for all," we are apt to find ourselves mistaken. It is true that every such victory wins some lasting advantage, but there is very little "once for all" in human affairs. The saying, "the price of freedom is eternal vigilance" is a way of saying that yesterday cannot supply tomorrow's needs. Corruption infallibly sets in when men think to live upon the past, even on that in the past which may be the pure, direct gift of heaven. We speak of this or the other question as "settled," but, in their essence, most questions of importance recur with every generation. It is delightful to see that a Society of some persons keeps seriously disputing the "established fact" that the earth is round. If you argue with them, you will very likely discover that they know more about the matter from the side of error than you do from the side of truth, and that you will have to go into it more deeply than you thought if you are to have more than a second-hand hold of it. Far be it from any who love truth of any kind to feel aggrieved or vexed when someone arises who questions all authority, disputes the things most surely received amongst us, maintains the veriest paradoxes about matters of common knowledge and all but universal agreement. He may be a "crank," but he is at least alive, and in the order of Providence there are wheels for cranks to turn beneath the car of progress. To take a more serious illustration than the last, it was 700 years ago last Tuesday that the Great Charter in which British rights and liberties are legally enshrined, was signed by the worst of English Kings. They were not new rights and liberties which it contained, but old ones long enjoyed, and constantly needed reassertion against Kings and other mighty men and powerful classes, civil and clerical, always seeking to increase their power. The Charter contains the germ and foundation of the whole fabric of free institu-

COMPANY REPORT.

Whiteway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd. Hongkong.

The Directors have pleasure in presenting their Seventh Annual Report to the Shareholders, together with the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account, for the year ended 28th February, 1915.

The Accounts show a Profit of £107,952.2.5, and, after providing for Depreciation on Buildings and Plant, Income Tax, Directors' and Managing Directors' fees, Commissions, the payment of the preference Dividend to 31st December, 1914, and a Interim Dividend on the Ordinary Shares to 31st August, 1914, there is a balance of £37,214.19.11, which the Directors recommend shall be appropriated as follows:—

To carry to the Reserve Fund £9,229, making the Reserve £100,000.

To set aside £1,500 against contingent loss on Continental goods in transit or on enemy ships.

To pay to the Trustees of the Employees' Provident Fund £1,000; and to carry forward the balance of £11,472.3.7 to the next year's account.

tion, slowly and painfully built up during these seven centuries, confirmed and extended wherever our language is spoken, and of patent influence in many where it is not. The American Declaration of Independence is based upon the Charter's assumption of the right of all men to life and liberty, and that declaration has been the model, ever since, for every people struggling to be free. It is because the British flag stands for these things that it has our loyalty and devotion. It is to defend these ideals, and to secure themselves in the possession of them that the many divisions of our scattered Empire have united as they are doing to-day, lest government by, of and for the people should perish from the earth, and be replaced by a military bureaucracy which promises great things in the way of material efficiency, but is really the negation of free civilisation. To-day's struggle is really the latest phase of the unending vigilance by which alone human rights and liberties can continue in this world—the right of small nations to exist and preserve their own development, the appeal to law against the mere will of the strong. Our whole British history shows how impossible it is in these great matters to live upon the past, simply enjoying what has been bequeathed to us. The ink on the Charter was scarcely dry before John, who had signed it, was at arms against it. After him Plantagenets, Tudors and Stuarts had to be resisted in their encroachments, several times by armed rebellion, and we to-day in our different fashion have to vindicate for our generation the inheritance from the past, which, like all best things, needs constant renewals no man may leave of it till the morning. The same principle; apply to the truths of revealed religion, in which respect also yesterday's manna was for yesterday's men. There is such a thing as the faith "once delivered to the saints," but every generation must make its own study and gain its own grasp of the body of Christian truth which, in essence, remains unaltered. We cannot live on the faith of our fathers. We live by faith in the same God as our fathers, but we must make Him our God and choose Him for our portion. "New every morning" must be the gift of the Spirit by which the Church is led into the things of Christ. The great questions of religion recur with every generation. They need, however, no one, however extreme the form they take. For Christ is and remains the Bread of Life which came down from heaven, and still satisfies every soul which hungers after righteousness. If we have a moving world it is under a living God; if we lead a changeable life it is under a Guiding Providence; if we stand in a shifting scene there is over it a constant Christ.

SPECIAL CABLE.

PEKING SENSATION.

OFFICIAL CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

Shanghai, June 20, 10.30 p.m.
A sensation has been caused in Peking by the arrest of an important official of the War Department, on a charge of embezzling public funds on a huge scale.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

We understand that the aduna's claim to be the fastest swimmer in the world has been very gravely shaken in Washington.

We thought we had struck the mathematical limit when our educated compositor set up Part II of the Mathematical Tripos as Part I, but a contemporary improved on that by reducing a wrangler to the rank of Senior Optime (sic), cutting a real Senior Optime down a Junior, and making a Junior a mere "Colombo" whatever that may be.

"Irvin S. Cobb's illness delays his return to War," says a Philadelphia paper's headline. We are glad things are no worse. It might have delayed the war itself. We believe there is no truth in the report that Sir John French meditates asking "Irvin S." to interview him as soon as he is able to return to the front.

A contemporary says that a Chinese was shot for recovering stolen goods. More Canton justice.

"Germany's new spirituality," says the Literary Digest; but it refrains from adding the obvious: "as evidenced at Rheims."

In the rainy season the P.W.D. slightly turns itself to thoughts of digging up the road in front of Queen's Statue. But all things have their uses; the sampan kiddies have been able to hold swimming races while their parents did the family washing in fresh water by way of a change.

The Vossische Zeitung reports that a peace movement is impending in the Russian Cabinet. More Reuterian slackness; we didn't even know that the Russian Cabinet had quarrelled.

According to a Manila paper "C. E. Lucas, and wife and Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Robb," have returned to the Philippines. The second gentleman mentioned must be "some" man, for him to be singled out for special "Mistaking," by our polite contemporary, in this manner.

"Did you ever feel as if you would like to coin a word?" asks a writer in the Manila Bulletin. Not particularly; we believe we know enough of them already to tell our educated compositor all that we feel about him. We were even equal to the occasion when, on Saturday, he transformed "a reign of peace" into "a region of peace."

"Events in the Dardanelles are not permitted to disturb the equanimity of the German military critics." We'll swear to that, if the Ostasiatische Lloyd has the forwarding of the wires from Gallipoli to Berlin.

The Women's Peace Conference at the Hague was a marked success—as the events of the past week show.

We would suggest that cinematograph managers should throw on the screen, from time to time, some such notice as the following:—"Visitors who wish to explain the pictures to their neighbours, or who are impelled to discuss their own and their friends' private affairs, are requested to modulate their voices so that they are not heard beyond the fourth row of seats behind or in front of them. For the convenience of those who wish to beat time to the music with their feet, the pianist will play a special selection half an hour before each performance."

HONGKONG RIFLE LEAGUE.

The Beilios Shield Final Shoot.

On Saturday the final for the League Championship took place at Kings Park Range the contesting teams being, H. M. N. Dockyard, Taikeo and the H. K. V. R. The naval yard as the holders, were expected to put up a good fight. No doubt the absence of the crack shot, Engineer Commander Connor, who only a week ago left for home made a very great difference to their strength. The Reserves were short of Corpl. Bannerman their cleverest marksman, whereas Taikeo were fortunate in having their best team available for the first time this season.

The weather was much brighter than it had been for the few days past; but nevertheless it was against record scores. Mr. N. B. Ellis however made a possible at the 500 yards, a very creditable performance. At the 400 yards the light was very trying, there being quite a haze over the target. The best scores were Capt. W. M. Scott 25, Mr. Elson and Sgt. Tolan 24 each and four other scores of 19 and over.

The average of the first eight scores looks very promising when the League comes to select its representative team and given anything like fair conditions the Colony should be able to put out a good team, especially as there are other good shots to select from. Among the spectators were Commodore Anstruther, Col. Chapman, Major Wakeman, Mr. M. S. Northcott (Hon. Sec. of League), Lt. Evan Jones (President of League) and Lieut. Branch.

By Taikeo winning they become the holders of the shield for the ensuing year, for the first time.

With regard to the League matches there has been a regrettable lateness in getting them started, and it is to be hoped that in future an earlier start may be made.

The following are the individual scores for each team. As all teams were using apertures, there was no reduction in the total scores:—

	Taikeo.	500	400	Total.
Capt. W. M. Scott	20	34	32	86
Mr. J. Simpson	31	31	31	93
Mr. N. Brodie	29	35	28	92
Mr. H. T. Heath	33	32	28	93
Mr. W. J. Eldridge	30	28	29	87
Mr. T. Grimshaw	28	27	30	85
Mr. J. D. Dancy	29	31	22	82
Mr. A. Nicol	23	32	26	81
	229	250	226	705

	H. M. Dockyard.	500	400	Total.
Mr. H. Elson	31	32	31	94
Mr. May	30	27	31	88
Mr. Cousins	28	32	28	88
Mr. A. J. Brock	26	32	29	87
Mr. H. Brown	32	29	25	86
Mr. J. Tooker	24	29	31	84
Mr. J. Tooker	27	29	28	84
Mr. F. Goodman	28	29	27	84
	226	239	230	695

	H. K. V. R.	500	400	Total.
Sgt. Tolan	31	32	31	94
Pte. McLennan	28	31	33	92
Sgt. Mac Kay	27	32	29	88
Sgt. Carmichael	32	31	25	88
Corpl. Lyons	30	30	25	85
Pte. Hamilton	31	27	23	81
Sgt. Green	28	25	22	75
Pte. Watson	27	31	17	75
	234	239	205	678

HOMEWARD BOUND.

REMINDERS OF THE WAR.

Interesting Letter from a Hongkong Passenger.

One's interest in the war quickens the nearer we approach the actual region of operations, writes a passenger Homeward bound from Hongkong on the Yassaki Maru, under date of May 17. "We have now been at sea just over three weeks, he says, and are at present steaming through the Red Sea, being thus quite close to an area which has witnessed actual fighting. The first real reminder we had of the war was at Colombo, where, during our stay, we saw numbers of our fine troops ashore—mainly uniformed in khaki. They were splendid specimens of young manhood, full of life and energy. There were other incidents, too, which served to remind us of the great upheaval in Europe, whether we were bound. The native of Colombo seemed very keenly concerned in the war and, judging from casual conversation there could be no doubting their intense loyalty. One gathered that yet another contingent was about to be despatched to the front—a mixed force of British and native volunteers, some 500 strong. A fine-looking young native, who said he had a brother killed in the War, told me that he was among the party about to leave, and he appeared most keen to go; he said he was paying his own expenses, as many others were. In his simple way, he put it "I must go; I cannot sit still here; no harm must come to our king, who is greatly loved in Ceylon." One other circumstance at Colombo suggested the grim side of the war and took the thoughts of our little Homeward bound party in a none too pleasant channel. For moored quite close to us was a Dutch mail steamer with name and nationality made so clear that the who ran might read. In huge letters the name of the vessel was lettered along the ship's side, while on either side of the bow was painted a big Dutch flag—a clear indication to German pirates of the national character of the steamer. One wondered whether the distinguishing marks would provide any guarantee of a safe passage.

Although we kept a sharp lookout for friendly ships of war after leaving Colombo, we saw none. At Perim Island we were able to see encampments, with the aid of the glasses by which also we managed to discern the erstwhile Turkish forts in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, just opposite, where the British recently carried through some successful operations.

It is ten days now since we saw a newspaper and very naturally we are most impatiently awaiting the opportunity of getting our war information brought up to date. On Wednesday last—three days after the event—we received the news, by wireless from a Dutch steamer, of the torpedoing of the Lusitania and of the terrible loss of life which accompanied it. The information cast a distinct gloom over the ship and, on the suggestion of a French passenger, all sports were cut out that day. One's sympathies went out to the bereaved relatives of those hundreds of defenceless civilians who were sent to a watery grave by devilish marauders who knew full well that their criminal work could have no possible effect on the war itself. I can assure you that the comment passed on the affair lacked nothing in point of directness and more than one of the volunteers we have on board gave the Kaiser and his supporters the characters which would qualify them for the worst form of punishment imaginable. Well, very soon some of these men will, we hope, be in the fighting line; they will do their little bit to wards exacting retribution for this and similar outrages.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

BUTTER & CHEESE.

Owing to the abnormal prices ruling at present in Australia for Butter, and the rise in the price of Canadian Stilton Cheese, we have been compelled to advance our retail prices to the following:—

DAISY BUTTER	... ..	\$1.10 per lb.
DAIRYMAID	... ..	1.00 "
BUTTERCUP	... ..	.90 "
PASTRY	... ..	.80 "
CHEESE	... ..	.70 "

These prices have been approved by the Food Committee and came into force on 24th May, 1915.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

June	Tons
1	295
2	313
3	322
4	296
5	287
6	320
7	299
8	319
9	293
10	289
11	337
12	287
13	256
14	301
15	303
16	283
17	284
18	257
19	256
20	298
Total to 20th inst.	5,865
Daily average	293.5

LEAGUE TENNIS.

The following are the results in League matches played on Saturday:
University v. Club de Recreio.
Wei Ying Lok and Yang Hin Lung beat P. Roza and J. Lopez, 9-2; best P. Remedios and A. Lopez, 6-5; lost to V. Yvanovich and E. Marques, 5-8.
Ng Sze Kwong and Ng Sze Cheung beat F. Remedios and A. Lopez 6-5, best P. Roza and J. Lopez 10-1, lost to V. Yvanovich and E. Marques 4-7.
Wei Wing Hon and Wong Sing Sie lost to A. Roza and J. Lopez 4-7; lost to F. Remedios and A. Lopez 3-8; lost to V. Yvanovich and E. Marques 4-7.
The University won by 50 games to 49.

H.K.C.C. v. Kowloon B.
With the following results:—
H. Hancock and Hewitt (H.K.C.C.) beat Lindsell and Stephens 10-1; best Jeffreys and Chunyat 9-2; best Taylor and Pile 10-1.
Murphy and Oary (H.K.C.C.) beat Lindsell and Stephens 9-2; best Jeffreys and Chunyat 7-4; best Taylor and Pile 9-2.
Hall and Tinsfield (H.K.C.C.) beat Lindsell and Stephens 8-3; best Jeffreys and Chunyat 9-2; best Taylor and Pile 7-4.
H.K.C.C. won by 80 games to 21.
C.R.C. v. Wiggam.
Wong Po Kie and Choa Po Min lost to Sewell and Le Breton, 4-7; best Humphreys v. Lambert, 9-2; best Dreyer v. Pederson, 7-4.
On How Fan and Wong Po Kaung lost to Sewell v. Le Breton 6-8; best Humphreys v. Lambert 9-2; best Dreyer v. Pederson, 9-2.
Ng Sze Yuen and Lo Man Pan lost to Sewell v. Le Breton, 3-8; lost to Humphreys v. Lambert, 5-8; best Dreyer v. Pederson, 8-3.
C.R.C. won by 54 games to 40.

Mr. W. Jones, M.P., Dead.
We regret to announce the death of Mr. William Jones, M.P., a Junior Lord of the Treasury and Liberal Whip, which took place from heart failure, at the residence of his cousin, at Upper Bangor. He had a severe illness recently in London, and went to his native North Wales to recuperate.

HARBOUR OFFENCES.

Before Commander C. W. Beckwith R.N., at the Marine Court this morning P. O. Dyke, charged three boatmen with unlawfully moving about the harbour during prohibited hours on the 20th inst., without a special permit from the Officer in charge of the Examination Service. Defendants were fined \$5 each.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

FROM SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"DUYMAER VAN TWIST," having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside. Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed at once, at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board on the 23rd instant after noon, will be landed at consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

THE JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st June, 1915.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD., will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd June, 1915, at Noon, to transact the Ordinary Business of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
J. J. STODDART KENNEDY,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1915.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 29th June, 1915, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at No. 9 Ice House Street (corner of Zetland Street)

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture including many specimens made of Solid Teak.

(Particulars from Catalogue) Terms—As usual.

On view from Monday, the 28th inst.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

LOST.

LOST—A PARROT MOUNT GOUGH, THE PEAK. Pink and grey parrot; very tame. Finder will be rewarded. "J.E." c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET.

TO LET—Broadwood Road, on Ridge East of Happy Valley, a 5 Roomed Detached House standing on its own grounds. For particulars apply to C. E. WARREN & Co.

WANTED.

WANTED.—For Siam an assistant sub-editor, also an assistant reporter, must be of European parentage, young and of steady habits. Apply enclosing photograph, testimonials, and stating salary expected.—To Manager, SIAM OBSERVER, Bangkok.

COOL AS A SEA BREEZE

The new idea and the true idea in Summer Underwear as exemplified by

B. V. D.

LOOSE FITTING

UNDERWEAR

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Obtainable at

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Men's Wear Specialists.

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FURNISHING FABRICS

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CRETONNES, CASEMENT CLOTHS, LINENS, VELVETS, TAPESTRIES, MUSLINS, LACE CURTAINS.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

The French Jewellery House.

Grand Assortment in

WRIST WATCHES.

PRICES RIGHT.

As DIAMOND MERCHANTS we are LEADING in the East.



COLUMBIA

RECORDS.

701	"NOCTURNE" in E Flat	Violin Solo.	Parlow
703	"LIEBE'S FRUEN"	Sung	Alice Nielsen
719	"HOME SWEET HOME"	"	"
722	"LAST ROSE OF SUMMER"	"	"
724	"GOOD BYE" (Tosti)	"	"
	"SWEET GENEVIEVE"	(Chopin)	Piano Godowski
	"WALTZ 'C Sharp'"	Sym. Orch.	"
	"PRELUDE" D Flat	"	"
	"CARMEN" Overture	"	"
	"MAGIC FIRE SCENE"	"	"

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

6, Des Vœux Road.

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BOLS' FINE OLD GENEVA & LIQUEURS.

GURACAO
CREME DE MENTHE
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THE FINEST LIQUEURS ON THE MARKET.

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taining sailings and fares from the Far East to all parts of the
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APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "Japan," tons 6,013, Capt. Seddon, will be despatched
for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta on the 22nd June.The S.S. "Itola," tons 5,257, Capt. Butler, will be despatched
for Singapore on the 22nd June.The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for
passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a
duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, June 21, 1915.

Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST
RIVER STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO
STEAMBOAT Co., Ltd. and CHINA NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.
MONDAY, 21st JUNE.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

TUESDAY, 22nd JUNE.

8.00 a.m. Honam. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.Single Fare by Night Steamer.....\$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer).... 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer..... 4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer..... 8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui Tai, tons 1,651 | s.s. Tai-shan, tons 2,006
HONGKONG TO MACAO.Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok
Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 27th JUNE.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN"
will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF
at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30
a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO
STEAMBOAT Co., Ltd., THE CHINA
NAVIGATION Co., Ltd., and THE INDIA-CHINA
STEAM NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Sainam, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednes-
day and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the
same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to
Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI.
These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by
electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),
Opposite the Blake Pier.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Katori Maru Capt. B. Kon	T. 20,000 {THURS., 1st July, at noon.
VICTORIA, B.O., and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shang- hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama	Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasuye Yokohama Maru Capt. Komatsubaru	T. 12,500 {TUES., 29th June, at 4 p.m. T. 12,500 {THURS., 8th July at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MEL- BOURNE, via Manila, Thurs- day Island, and Townsville and Brisbane	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda Hitachi Maru Capt. Tomimaga	T. 9,600 {FRI., 16th July at 4 p.m. T. 12,500 {TUES., 17th Aug. at 11 a.m.
CALCUTTA via Sporo, Penang & Rangoon	Sanuki Maru Capt. Tsuda	T. 12,500 {SATURDAY, 26th June.
BOMBAY via Singa- pore, Malacca and Colombo	Kirin Maru Capt. Sasaki	T. 8,000 {MONDAY, 21st June.
KOBE & Yokohama	Colombo Maru Capt. Sakamoto	T. 8,000 {MONDAY, 15th July.
SHANGHAI, Moji & Kobe	Bombay Maru Capt. Ohta	T. 8,000 {FRIDAY, 25th June.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Hitachi Maru Capt. Tomimaga	T. 13,500 {FRIDAY, 16th July at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Mishima Maru Capt. Wada	T. 16,000 {TUES., 29th June at 10 a.m.

† Omitting Keelung.

† Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Hirano Maru	16,000 tons	Thursday 17th June
Katori "	20,000 "	" 1st July
Kamo "	16,000 "	" 15th July
Kashima "	20,000 "	" 29th July

FOR AMERICA.

Tamba Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 29th June
Yokohama "	12,500 "	Thursday 8th July
Sado "	12,500 "	Tuesday 27th July
Awa "	12,500 "	Tuesday 10th August

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
H'HOW, P'HOI & H'PHONG Sungkiang	Chinhua	22nd June at 11 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Anhui	22nd June at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Liangchow	22nd June at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & T'SIN	Huichow	24th June at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	26th June at noon.
		29th June at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming,"
and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric
fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui"
and "Chenau" and the S.S. "Kanchow," "Liangchow,"
"Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation,
State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service
between Canton, Hongkong, and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong
Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern
China Ports.These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the
inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong 21st June, 1915.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	To	Will leave on or about
Titarocmx	JAVA	24th June	SHAI	2nd half June
Tilpanas	SHAI	24th June	JAVA	25th June
Tiljatap	JAPAN	2nd July	JAVA	3rd July

x Wireless Telegraphy.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and
have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All
steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through
rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

15

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA
JAPAN and HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 29th June, at noon.	
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 24th Aug., at noon.	
First Class to London	£71.16.	Return (6 months) £120.	
First Class to New York	£30.	" " " " £36.10.	
" " " " San Francisco	£45.	" " " " £68.	

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSION-
ARIES etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal
Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of
charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ
PANAMA, CAIENAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO. THENCE BY TRANS-
ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Kiyo Maru 17,200 - 15 knots. Saturday, 10th July.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

Telephone No. 291

K. DOI, Acting Agent,
KING'S BUILDINGS.THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA
VIA MANILA.MAIL SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St. Albans	24th June	22nd June at 11 a.m.
Empire	15th July	17th July "
Eastern	2nd Aug.	9th Aug. "
Aldenharn	2nd Aug.	23rd Aug. "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, en-
suring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are
lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric
Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the
Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers
Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Halching	W. O. Passmore	TUES., 22nd June at 2.30 p.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	SUN., 27th June at 10 a.m.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	TUES., 29th June at 2.30 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

The Amherst Rocks.

The recent loss of two steamers on the Amherst and the narrow escape of a tender which went to their assistance, has led to a fresh inquiry as to what steps can be taken to render these rocks less dangerous to navigation, whether by the establishment of a light or a fog-signal. Meanwhile, it may not be amiss to point out some of the peculiar properties in the tides in the vicinity of the rocks as ascertained by recent observations made in the vicinity. It has long been known that the tides reached an abnormal velocity in this locality, but there appeared to be some-thing more than the mere speed of a tide-race required to explain the frequency of wrecks on the Amherst. Proof of this was shown in the loss on the rocks of the Yairaku Maru which, on April 11, went ashore herself while going to the assistance of the other steamer, the Nagata Maru. It may be assumed that her master was carefully watching the set of the tides as he approached the wreck, yet, before steps could be taken to counteract it, he was himself swept on to the rocks and the vessel became a total loss. It seems probable that the cause of this second disaster was due to the vessel suddenly coming within the influence of a strong and increasing current setting in the direction of the rocks, which she had not felt a little distance off. The explanation of so great an increase in the current in so small a space is perhaps, due to the large volume of water sweeping down from Shaweishan being suddenly diverted by the submerged portions of the rock and, forced to find an outlet, being sent in a strong swirl round the weathered portion of the rock. Such appears to be actually the case from observations taken on the spot. On approaching the main rock from the south-eastward in a small boat, hardly any current was observed, the set being at most half a knot to the northward. From the top of the main rock, however, it was observed that immediately to the westward the tide was setting among the outlying rocks with a speed that was estimated at between four and five knots an hour in a species of tide-race. It is easily understood that a vessel coming suddenly into the influence of this strong current from comparatively still water, would be swept on to the rocks, particularly if the way was partially off her, before steps could be taken for her safety and such appears to have been the cause of the second disaster in April last. As to the first, and the three which preceded it, a sudden and unexpected set may be held to account even for these in a case where a ship's course had been set to "pass" a given distance off the rocks under the impression that the set was constant and not liable to such sudden fluctuations. It is, therefore, advisable that shipmasters be warned of the danger of passing the rocks, even at what might be considered in other cases a fair distance, since a sudden and unexpected current of four knots an hour might bring about disaster before its presence was ascertained. As regards the marking of the danger, there appears some doubt as to whether it would be better marked by a light or a fog-signal since, in nearly all cases, the wrecks which have occurred there have taken place in thick weather when a light would naturally be obscured. At the same time, the placing of a fog-signal in such a spot would present difficulties that would be almost insuperable. Such a signal would have to be an acetylene fog gun, fired by wireless, such as is at present used in home waters and the Hertzian waves for this would have to be supplied from Woosung. At such a distance, it would be impossible to ascertain whether the apparatus was working properly or not, while a still more serious factor would be the inability of the operator at Woosung to tell whether it was foggy at the Amherst or clear.

Shipping and Engineering

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Fried, Haddock, Kippers, &c.
ALEXANDRA CAFF.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration),

For	Steamship	On
HOW & Haiphong	Loksang	Tues., 22nd June at 7 a.m.
PHONG	Taksang	Thur., 24th June at 7 a.m.
AFONG & Penang	Hopsang	Thur., 24th June at 3 p.m.
MA, Kobe & Moji	Yatsang	Fri., 25th June at 3 p.m.
ILA	Yuensang	Sat., 26th June at 3 p.m.
Moji & Kobe	Fooksang	Thur., 1st July at 4 light
RE, Pang & Ocutta	Hinsang	Fri., 2nd July at 4 light
ILA	Loongsang	Sat., 3rd July at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe and Moji to Hongkong, Time occupied 20 days. This is supplemented by the "Yatsang" and "Kumsang," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji, returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried. Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei, New York via Panama, Saint Paul, Kiyo M., San Francisco via M'la & Japan &c. Nippon M., San Francisco via S'hai & Japan &c. Mongolia P. M. Co. 3, Aug. San Francisco via S'hai & Japan &c. Korea P. M. Co. 10, Aug.

Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**
Phone No. 215. General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO.PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARD.

For	Steamer	Date of Departure
LONDON	Monmouthshire	End of June.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER,
SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.For freight and further particulars, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9. Agents.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular
intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215. Agents.

TO SAIL

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

TO

BOSTON & NEW YORK, VIA
PANAMA CANAL.

For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. 9 Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1915.

"GLEN LINE"

(MCGREGOR COW & Co.) LTD.
For London & Antwerp

Saloon passage Hongkong to London £40.

For freight or passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1914.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London & Liverpool	Netherby Hall	B. L. L.	23, June
Marseilles via Ports	Chilli	M. M.	26, June
London	Monshire	J. M. Co.	E. of June
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Katori M.	N. Y. K.	1, July
L'don, S'pore, via P'ang, C'bo, &c.	Karmala	P. & O.	7, July

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

V'ia & T'ma via M'la, K'lung, B.G. Canada M.	O. S. K.	21, June
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c. Manchuria	P. M. Co.	23, June
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E. L'don &c. Kathiawar	B. L.	23, June
V'ia B.C. & S'te via K'lung &c. Tamba M.	O. S. K.	29, June
New York via Suez Canal	Saint Ronald D. & Co.	5, July
New York via Panama	Walton Hall B. L. L.	8, July
South A'oa Ports expect Man'lo	Kiyo M.	10, July
San F'isco via M'la & Japan &c. Nippon M.	T. K. K.	13, July
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c. Mongolia	P. M. Co.	20, July
San F'isco via S'hai & Japan &c. Persia	P. M. Co.	3, Aug.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c. Korea	P. M. Co.	10, Aug.

AUSTRALIA.

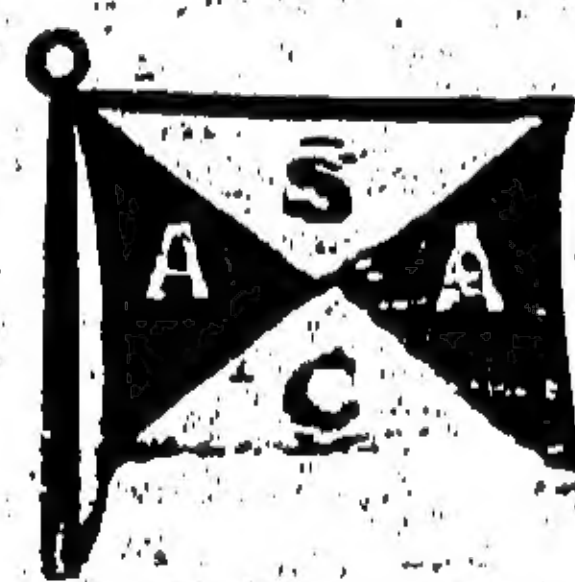
Australian Ports	Changsha	B. & S.	21, June
Australian Ports	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	22, June

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiching	D. L. Co.	22, June
Haiphong	Daigi Maru	O. S. K.	23, June
Shanghai	Hangsang	J. M. Co.	24, June
Singapore, Mauritius & South	Salamis	B. L. L.	25, June
African Ports	Kashgar	P. & O.	25, June
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Bombay M.	N. Y. K.	25, June
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Sanuki M.	N. Y. K.	26, June
S'pore, P'ang, R'goon & Calcutta	V. Clotat	M. M.	28, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	29, June
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Kashgar	P. & O.	2, July
Sandakan	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	2, July
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Laisang	J. M. Co.	3, July
Shanghai	Ti'panas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Ti'jarom	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Ti'kembang	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Ti'latap	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Ti'manook	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Ti'bodas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

For freight or information, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

TO SAIL.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The Steamship

"SAIKAI MARU"

The above steamer will be
despatched for San Francisco
direct on or about the 1st July.
For freight and particulars,
apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON

& Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1915.

TO SAIL.

THE INDRA LINE Ltd.

For Boston & New York
via Suez.For Freight, Passage and
Further Particulars, apply to—**JARDINE, MATHESON**

& CO., LTD.

Agents.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 9.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1915.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. R. s.s. MONTAGLE 1,330
miles from Yokohama, the 14th June, at
midnight, due to arrive Yokohama the
19th June, p.m. leaves Yokohama the 20th
June, p.m.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. MANCHURIA will be
despatched from this port on Wednes-
day June 23, at 1 p.m. for San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi,
Shimonoseki, Yokohama and Honolulu.
The P. M. s.s. PERSEA arrived at San
Francisco on the 14th inst.

The Mopu Line s.s. MONTROSE from
United Kingdom left Singapore 13th inst.,
and is therefore expected to arrive here
on or about 25th inst.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. FOOKSANG from
Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 26th
June.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. HINSANG from
Santander is due at Hongkong about the
20th June.

The S. L. s.s. MERIONETHSHIRE from
London is due at Hongkong on the 25th
June.

The S. L. s.s. RADNORSHIRE from
London is due at Hongkong on the 15th
July.

The I. L. s.s. INDRASANUTA from
Vladivostok & Shanghai is due at
Hongkong end July, leaves for New York

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Providence, Norw. s.s. 693, M. G. Steen,
31st May—Sydney, 8th May, Bal-
last—T. & Co.

Unkai Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,988, G. Kamazaki,
1st inst.—Wakamatsu, 25th ulto.
Coal—M.B.K.

Robert Dollar, Am. s.s. R. L. Morton, 6th
inst.—Manila, Gen.—D. Co.

Ti'panas, Dut. s.s. 5,000, A. de Lange, 6th
inst.—Java, Sugar—J.O.J.

Anamba, Br. s.s. 1,159, H. E. Hill, 7th inst.
—Manila, 2nd inst. Ballast—A.
P. & Co.

Mitsuki Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,703, P. Nakamu-
ra, 8th inst.—Penang, 31st ulto.
Gen.—D. & Co.

Ranella, Br. s.s. 3,049, J. T. Welsh, 8th inst.
—Newchwang, 1st inst. Ballast
—A. P. & Co.

Annar, Norw. s.s. 1,017, T. Odine, 8th inst.
—Bangkok, 1st inst. Gen.—T. &
Co.

Luchow, Br. s.s. 1,338, D. R. Davies, 10th
inst.—Shanghai, General—B. &
S.

Hopsang, Br. s.s. 1,359, C. A. Robertson,
11th inst.—Bangkok, 4th inst. Rice—
J. M. & Co.

Taihei Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,123, J. H. Horuchi,
15th inst.—Dairen, Coal—M. Co.

Fookshing, Br. s.s. 1,145, J. M. Hay, 14th
inst.—Hongkong, 11th inst. Coal—
J. M. & Co.

Itola, Br. s.s. 3,402, R. S. B. Butler, 15th
inst.—Singapore, 9th inst. Gen.—
D. S. & Co.

Childar, Norw. s.s. N. Hjorth, 15th inst.—
Bangkok, Rice—T. & Co.

Manchuria, Am. s.s. 8,750, A. Dixon, 16th
June—San Francisco, General—
T. M. & Co.

Loksang, Br. 979, D. W. Ritchie, 16th June
—Hohow, 15th June, General—
J. M. & Co.

Changsha, Br. s.s. 1,463, F. O. Gambrell,
16th inst.—Melbourne, General—
B. & S.

Derwent, Br. s.s. 1,625, A. Jenkins, 17th
June—Saigon, 13th June, Gen.—
Chinese.

Panama, Danish s.s. 3,300, A. K. Soye-
mann, 17th June—Port Arthur,
Kerosine oil—T. & Co.

Utrecht, Dut. s.s. 1,084, J. C. Anker, 17th
June—Singapore, 9th June, Ker-
osine oil—T. & Co.

Morseby, Br. s.s. 1,339, J. Petheringham,
17th inst.—Bangkok, 9th inst.
Rice—Ray & Co.

Standard, Norw. s.s. 897, Johannesen, 19th
June—Hohow, 17th June, Rice
—Order.

St. Albans, Br. s.s. 2,538, E. B. S. Balkis,
19th inst.—Japan, Gen.—G. L. &
Co.

Anhui, Br. s.s. 1,305, G. Eady, 18th June
—Shanghai, 15th inst. Gen.—B.
& S.

Chunwang, Br. s.s. 1,418, C. J. Mattock,
19th inst.—Saigon, 14th inst. Rice
—J. M. & Co.

Tansan Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,422, G. Nishika-
wa, 19th inst.—Hongkong, 15th inst.
Coal—S. & Co.

Sungkiang, Br. s.s. 1,609, J. Robinson, 19th
June—Hohow, 18th June, Gen.—
B. & S.

TO SAIL

REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES.

GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

s.s. "MINNESOTA" (CAPT. T. W. GARLICK.)

Capacity 28,000 Tons. 27,500 Tons Gross Register. Length 680
Feet. Beam 73½ Feet.

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Sails from Hongkong about end of June

For SEATTLE via MANILA, NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA,
Kobe & YOKOHAMA.

Hongkong, Manila & Shanghai to Seattle or San Francisco	£36
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	54
Nagasaki to Seattle or San Francisco	33
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	49.10
Kobe and Yokohama to Seattle or San Francisco	31
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	46.10
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London	65
London and Return (Six Months)	109
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London and Return (24 Months)	114

Reduced rates to all Points in the United States, Canada,
and Europe.

Luxurious Passenger Accommodation—Suites and State-rooms
(all outside rooms), Music room, Library, Smoking room, Nursery,
Laundry, Telephones, etc.

DIRECT connection at Seattle with Great Northern and
Northern Pacific Railways for all points in the United States,
Canada and Europe.

Cabin passengers may travel by rail if desired between ports
of Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, without extra charge.
Special rates to Missionaries, and their families.

For full information regarding freight and passage apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Prince's Building.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For	Steamer	Sails.
LONDON & LIVERPOOL	Netherby Hall	23rd June.
MARSEILLES & LONDON	City of Rangoon	26th July.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 18th June 1915.

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

For NEW YORK via PANAMA.

The Steamship

"WALTON HALL"

5,938 tons, will be despatched as above on Thursday, 8th July.

For freight and further particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1915.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1: A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkiss

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained
workmen under expert European supervision.
All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SILL AT LOWEST SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE	SPRINGS	TRAFFIC
KOWLOON						
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700	140	10'	6"		
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	271'	74'	18'	6"		
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	271'	74'	18'	6"		
Patent Slip No. 1, Kowloon	220'	60'	12'	6"		
Patent Slip No. 2, Kowloon	220'	60'	12'	6"		
WAI KOW KEU						
Commercial Dock	450'	14'	10'	6"		
ABERDEEN						
Harbour Dock	420'	14'	10'	6"		
Largest Dock	271'	74'	18'	6"		

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.TOWNS OFFICE:
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS,
Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

FIRST EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1915.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A SHANGHAI JOURNALIST.

Verdict of "Not Guilty."

The concluding stages in the prosecution of Mr. W. Sheldon Ridge, editor of the *National Review* on a charge of sedition were reached yesterday, in the Shanghai Supreme Court says the *N. China Daily News* of June 16. The case was heard before Sir Haviland de Saumarez.

In summing up, his Lordship said: "There have been a good many words about this case, but it is a very simple one. To begin with, looking at the article, I do not think there is any well-respecting member of the British community who does not regret that any British subject would use his position in such a thing as this as to write the somewhat vulgar and ill-informed article to more or less the disadvantage of his own country. I say more or less because I do not suppose it will have a very great effect, but that is not what we are trying. We are trying a simple fact, whether this article, bad or indifferent, is likely in the existing circumstances of the time, to lead to a breach of the public peace. There has been a certain amount of talk about this liberty of the Press. The liberty of the Press is one of those things which has been attained and which I think is recognised by our legislature, by our courts of justice, and by public opinion. What a jury in a case of this kind is asked to do is to see that the liberty of the Press does not degenerate into licence. You are not putting any control on the liberty of the Press properly exercised, and it is not in the least necessary for you to be frightened by any bogey of that kind."

I might just say one or two words on the law, because I think it is useful. It will help you, and I think that in cases of this kind, it is just as well that it should be understood how things stand. One of the greatest authorities on the criminal law, who is Mr. Justice Stephen, was a Judge of the Queen's Bench Division in England and he has very carefully defined provisions as to sedition, which was done after consultation with the judges and with their full approbation. I think it may be taken without doubt that what he has put in his code, the proposed modification of the Criminal Law, in fact represents the law on this subject. It is that everyone commits a misdemeanour who, with seditious intention, publishes anything capable of being a libel. The matters which are to be inquired into are the seditious intention and the nature of the document. In His Majesty's Dominions sedition obviously must be aimed only at the British authorities, either in the United Kingdom, the Colonies, or wherever it may be. When you get to China, you will see, of course, that there is a good deal more necessity to protect British authority, the British Government, from improper attacks. (There is the Chinese Government to be considered and there is the peace and good order of this country which cannot be provided for by common law which reigns in England, and it is therefore provided for in this Order in Council under which the defendant in this case is charged. This is, or purports to be, a political libel, if I may use the term—which is correct under English law—and it has been suggested to you by Mr. Ellis that the article shows an intention to show that His Majesty has been misled or mistaken in his measures, points out errors and defects in the Government or by the action of the Government, but the test is that it should be shown with a view for their reformation. Now

in this article published in China one cannot in the terms of the article without difficulty come to the conclusion that it was written for the bona fide purpose of inducing the British Government to alter its aims. In fact, the defendant in the witness box never for one moment said that that was the reason. Now I come to the question of the seditious intention, and that is made absolutely clear by another article in this digest of the Criminal Law, and this is really what you have got to bring your minds to. In determining whether the intention with which any document was published was or was not seditious, for the present must be deemed to intend the consequences which would naturally follow from his conduct at the time and in the circumstances in which he has so conducted himself. That is shortly expressed by the word "calculated" in the Order in Council. There are three heads under which this charge has been made. One is that it was calculated to excite enmity between His Majesty's subjects and the Government of China. Now, I apprehend the provision of that kind is put into our Order in Council to prevent a man writing articles, publishing documents, and so on, which are likely to stir up a rebellion. It may be some minor trouble in this country against the Government. However, I do not think this charge will come under that head. Then it is suggested to you on somewhat subtle lines, it seems to me, that the article is likely to make trouble between the Government of China and its own subjects. That is to say that there are parties in China which in these times, not long after a great revolution are likely to take any advantage of making trouble, and that this article is likely to do that.

Well, gentlemen, unless that article does, or at all events is likely to, lead to some tumult and disorder, I do not think we need worry ourselves very much about what the ultimate effect of the relationship between the Government and its subjects may be. So we come down to a plain and simple question, and it is to that question alone which you will have to bring your minds; does this article contain matter which is calculated to excite tumult or disorder? In judging that, you must just act as plain men who have lived in China for a greater or less length of time, and from your knowledge of the country and its surroundings, and you must judge with that experience what an article of this kind is likely to produce. In addition to that, you must take into consideration the circumstances of the actual time. We are, as you have been reminded, in a state of war in Europe: a great war which has reacted on the relations of Powers throughout the whole world and which undoubtedly is felt in China where there are interests pulling in different ways. I will not say that it is in consequence of, and other nations, I know not what great war that differences have arisen between the Empire of Japan and the Republic of this country. There were treaties, binding ourselves, the Japanese, the Chinese, and other nations, I know not what—I do not know their terms, and it is no business of ours at the present time to inquire. At that time, that is to say since the demands made by Japan on China became public, the public of China has undoubtedly been more or less moved. During the month of March we have evidence that there were a large number of minor interferences with Japanese residents in this Settlement. You have lived in China for some time and you probably know the excitable nature of the lower classes of Chinese, and you will be able to appreciate quite well, without any assistance from me, or suggestions

from me, what is likely to happen when that class becomes excited beyond a certain point. It may lead to riots, which may again lead to loss of life and destruction of property. It is a matter of history that such riots have taken place from time to time, recent riots have occurred in this Settlement, and it is also quite recent history that there have been very great disturbances in this immediate neighbourhood. I allude to the time of the last revolution two years ago, the effects of which might to a certain extent be still alive amongst an excitable people, and which must tend to a certain extent to render their minds and their dispositions more liable to be acted upon by any excitement at that time. These are the circumstances.

On behalf of the defendant, it has been urged that this matter had subsided by the end of March. May be it had, and on that we must take the evidence before us that after the end of March these small outbreaks had ceased. At the same time there is no doubt about it that meetings in connection with what was happening between China and Japan did take place, and that a proclamation was posted, which appears from what the defendant has admitted he knew of, and which contained an intimation to a very large number of the uneducated classes. We have no evidence as to what the circulation of this newspaper is. You know it by sight, it is a very well got up paper, and apparently is one which would appeal to anybody taking it up as being a paper which would carry weight, and one of those papers to which a foreigner would look for information as to the state of the country. Beyond that of course we have the defendant's own admission that it is for educated Chinese. How many it circulates among I do not know. We also have this, that at one time it was partly and latterly wholly owned by Chinese. Whether it is now I do not know. Then we have the fact that a newspaper of this position has its articles translated in the vernacular Press, and so has a very much larger circulation and reaches a very much larger public than if it were simply contained in the four corners of the paper itself. So you have an article of this kind reaching a very large public. Now it has been suggested that this article is the culminating article of a long series; and it ends undoubtedly in a denunciation of the British Government for its bad faith. It cannot mean anything else than that, because all these words in it seem to me to require no comment in order to express their meaning. "Japan and Britain together have betrayed the trust reposed in them by millions of the Chinese race and from this time on their promises must be regarded as so much worthless twaddle." Now the articles themselves which were put before you were originally produced by the defendant himself, as showing the tendency of the articles, and making out his case that this was merely an end of them. He referred to an article headed "The Ultimatum" in order to show that he was urging on China that her people must be prepared to maintain an attitude of dignity, etc. He was cross-examined on the rest of the contents of his paper. This sort of thing about clauses in treaties is all very well in its way, but when it comes as part of a set policy which has its culmination in denouncing serious promises of Great Britain as only "so much worthless twaddle" it seems to me in a country of this kind it does not help the defendant very much in his protest that this is a harmless article in consequence of what has gone before.

Let us come down to the article itself. I am not going through the clauses of it. I think it may

be taken that it is shortly an exposition of the bad faith of Great Britain which has ended or has led her into the betrayal of the trust reposed in her by the millions of the Chinese race. Japan is spoken of as a criminal, Great Britain apparently as an accessory either before or after the fact. Those are not the words used, but Great Britain is said to be "immeasurably" most culpable of all the other European Powers. Now when there are articles of this kind published you must consider the effect they are likely to have not only on that public, but on the people to whom they may percolate through that public, and you must consider whether looking at the whole of the article simply as it stands, and given the circumstances of time and place, it is likely to lead to a disturbance or in the words of the Order, "to excite tumult or disorder." Not only to cause tumult or disorder—though of course if it did had done so the case would be very much stronger—but considering the people who are likely to be influenced by them whether they are likely to give rise to tumult or disorder amongst those people and others. Tumult and disorder have nothing problematical about them in their meaning. They mean what to the ordinary plain man it does mean: tumult and disorder that is likely to rise in a small town in China, in a large town in China, such as where we now reside, or a province of China, or throughout the whole Empire of China if necessary—it is purely a question of degree. But a man who does publish words either spoken or written which will lead to a revolution in the local army, or to a revolution against the Republic of China, is covered equally by the word "tumult or disorder."

I do not suggest that the culpability is equal in every case. Those are matters which are to be taken into consideration, but the question for you is simply to look at this article and if necessary to look at these other articles, to bear in mind the facts of the case, and to judge as plain men quite regardless of the intention of the accused—though that may be a matter for consideration by the Court—say or no, is this article likely to lead to tumult or disorder in Shanghai if you like or if you like to put it further in China? You have not to specify any place; if you think that the paper written for Chinese translated into Chinese papers is likely to cause tumult or disorder you have to find a verdict of guilty.

The jury then retired, and after being away an hour, they were recalled into the Court by his Lordship who gave further advice to them. At 2 o'clock no decision had been come to, and his Lordship again recalled them and dealt with the punishment laid down by the Order in Council. The proceedings were adjourned until 3.30, and upon the Court resuming the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty," and the defendant was discharged.

Remarks in a Hankow Paper. Referring to the matter mentioned by Mr. Ellis at the beginning of the case, his Lordship said: "There is a matter which Mr. Ellis brought to my notice in connection with a newspaper. It is the *Central China Post* published in Hankow, and has an article headed 'What Sheldon Ridge Must Answer For,' in which appears some remarks which are certainly calculated to prejudice a fair trial. If this had been published in Shanghai I should have had to take somewhat serious notice of it. As it was published in Hankow I hope that the editor did not realize that what he said might have an improper effect. But it is just as well for people within the jurisdiction to know that if

ASSAULT ON BRITISH LADIES.

Details of the Outrage in Nanking.

In connection with the Nanking assault case mentioned in our special wire of last Monday, the *N. China Daily News* has the following:—

Nanking, June 13.—Last night at about half-past seven o'clock, Mrs. Mollard, her two daughters and the two Misses Macklin, when returning from tennis at the Postal Commissioner's courts, were attacked by an armed soldier. Mrs. Mollard was knocked down and beaten. Her daughter, Kathleen, who tried to beat the man off was struck in the mouth, two of her teeth being knocked out, stabbed in the back and badly beaten. One of the Misses Macklin was also quite badly injured. All this happened on the main road just below the residence of Mr. G. H. Malone.

On hearing the cries of the ladies for help Mr. Malone rushed to their assistance and went in pursuit of the man, but as it was then almost dark no trace of him could be found. A doctor was called to attend to the ladies' wounds and the authorities notified.

Mr. Gillis, the British Consul, arrived at the residence of Mr. Malone, where all the injured people were being looked after at a quarter to ten, and lost no time in seeing the Chiangchun, Feng Kuochang.

Numerous officials with all the police and troops have been searching for the culprit, but to the present have not been able to find him. The seriousness of the whole affair is realized by the Chiangchun and he, we think, is doing all he can to find the man. This armed soldier some seem to think was mad, others that he was drunk, while yet others think that he was actuated by hate of foreigners.

If the soldier was out of his mind the officials should have known it and had him locked up. If he was drunk it should be a lesson sufficient to make the officials take action regarding the sale of intoxicating liquors. If the assault was due to anti-foreign feeling it is "certainly serious enough for definite action."

All the ladies are British subjects. The whole foreign community has received a rude shock, for Mrs. Mollard and the young ladies have received injuries they may never get over. Let us hope that in the future police protection will be sufficiently proficient to make it impossible for such a thing to happen on the main road in a place like Nanking, and in daylight.

THE POLO MATCH.

Band Programme.

The following is the programme of music to be played by the Band of the 18th Infantry at the Charity polo match Wednesday 23rd.

- 1 March, Bravours, Hume.
- 2 Selection, Spanish melodies, Kelly.
- 3 Valse, Barcarolle, Feiras.
- 4 Two-step, The wedding Glide, Hirsch.
- 5 Selection, The country Girl, Monckton.
- 6 Romance, Simple even, Thorne.
- 7 Serenade, O Sole Mio, Capras.
- Y. M. Furtado.—Band Master.

they interfere in any way with the course of justice they are likely to undertake a journey to Shanghai at their own expense to answer for their conduct and possibly to undergo a further more unpleasant experience.

SEVEN YEARS AND THE "CAT."

The Way to punish Scamps Demonstrated.

Sitting in Criminal Jurisdiction in the Summary Court, this morning, Mr. Justice Hazeland sentenced a Chinese, named Tsan Chenang, to seven years' hard labour and twelve strokes of the "cat." The charge against him—

to which he pleaded not guilty—was one of being concerned in an armed robbery in Shanghai Street, Yaumati on May 14. He was arrested by a Chinese constable.

The Crown Solicitor (Mr. P. M. Hodgson) prosecuted.

The Jury was composed as follows: Messrs. A. P. Smith (foreman) W. J. Hodge, J. Wattie, B. J. Spittles, J. Ormiston, J. W. Stewart and T. W. Mackay.

The Crown Solicitor outlined the story of the prisoner's attempt along with another man, not in custody, to commit a robbery at the house mentioned in Shanghai Street, during the absence of the tenant and of their binding and gagging the latter's wife and pointing a knife at her. She screamed, and after the robbers had ransacked the house and taken jewellery and clothing of considerable value, they decamped. In doing so the prisoner was caught.

BATHING AT TAIPO.

A New Venture.

An innovation in the form of bathing in Taiipo Harbour is being brought before our readers in the advertisement columns. A representative, who made the trip yesterday afternoon, is enthusiastic over the possibilities of fresh enjoyment that are thus opened up. Those who often find the various bays with in easy reach of Blake Pier uncomfortably filled with bathers over the week end, and who desire rather more privacy than is accorded them in the crowded bathing places in the harbour will find a trip to Taiipo giving them all that they desire. By catching the afternoon train and arriving at Taiipo just before three o'clock which will put the bathers off at any of the good bathing beaches which are to be found within easy steaming distance of the station. The beaches are clean and so is the water, which is so sheltered by the hills till it looks like a lake rather than a bay which somewhere or other opens on to the sea. The Sun On is a large comfortable craft fitted with screens, a table and dinghy for going ashore and those who desire good bathing combined with privacy will find what they want on Saturday or Sunday afternoon at Taiipo.

The following is from the H.K. Chamber of Commerce fortnightly report.

Flour Market Report:—American Market: Wheat has declined steadily on good crop reports and a larger surplus than anticipated, but prices do not yet permit of business.

Local Market: Prices have further declined but demand is practically nil. Stocks are still large.

Quotations: Patents M \$4.00/- 4.50 per bag. Other grades 3.00/3.10 per bag. Straight per bag.

Opium.—Bengal Market.

There is no change to report from the state of inactivity. Quotations are unaltered:—Patna, New \$9,325.00, Old \$9,200.00, V. Old \$9,100.00, Benares, New \$9,050.00, Old \$8,825.00, V. Old \$8,825.00. Malwa Market. Absence of fresh business is still the prevailing feature. Prices are unchanged as follows:—New to 3 years drug \$9,300.00, Older \$9,400.00.

The magistrate made the order whereby the opium passes to the Crown.

It will be remembered that the opium was found, only after search by the Revenue officers and the Police, by the latter body hidden in the bilges below the engines as the ship lay alongside Holt's Wharf.

MARKET REPORTS.

The following is the from the fortnightly report of Messrs. S. D. Setna and Co.

Opium.—There is nothing to report in opium. During the fortnight under review, market for all kinds of opium ruled neglected, buyers are not willing to purchase, and the Chinese dealers have not cleared a single chest during the interval. Prices ruling are more or less nominal.

Bengal Opium.—Unsold Stock.—46 Chests of Patna New, 305 Chests of Patna Old, 31 Chests of Benares New, and 90 Chests of Benares Old, in all about 472 Chests. Sold but Uncleared Stock.—29 Chests of Patna New, 123 Chests of Patna Old, 91 Chests of Benares New, and 36 Chests of Benares Old, in all about 273 Chests. Reported Closing quotations. (of the Opium Combine) are as under:—Patna New \$9,325; Patna Old, \$9,100 to \$9,200; Benares New, \$2050; Benares Old, \$8825 to \$8925.

Malwa Opium.—Unsold Stock about 519 Chests. Sold but Uncleared Stock about 17 Chests. Reported Closing quotations (of the Opium Combine) are as under:—Malwa, \$9300 to \$9400.

Cotton.—No sales to report. Unsold Stock about 2200 bales quotations \$26 to \$30 (per poul).

Indian Yarn.—Market ruled steady. In all about 41,000 bales were sold comprising of about 2800 bales of No. 10s-500 Bales of No. 12s and 800 Bales of No. 20s. Unsold and uncleared stock is estimated at about 53,000 bales.

Japanese Yarn.—Sales are reported of about 500 bales of No. 20s at \$112 to \$118 per Bale.

Sundry Articles.—Market ruled steady. In Imports sales are reported in Angkor at \$16 (per picul), Apricots at \$25 (per picul), Borax at \$24 (per picul), Kiamas at \$25 (per picul), Myramollams at \$4 (per picul), Patchank at \$120 (per picul), Rosa Oil at \$60 to 70 (per picul), Gum Olibanum at \$10 to 12 (per picul), basor stone at \$210 (per catty), American flour at \$33 to \$4 (per bag), and Bombay onions at \$1 (per basket). In exports, purchases are reported in cassia at \$10 (per picul), broken cassia at \$7 to 8 (per picul), green beans at \$4 1/2 (per picul), galangal at \$8 (per picul), zedoary at \$17 (per picul). Fire-crackers at \$8 (per case), and Preserves at \$4 to 6 (per box of 6 jars). Reported closing quotations are as under:—

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MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The C.P. R. M. MONTAGUE arrived Yokohama, on Sunday the 20th June, at 6.30 a.m. leaves Yokohama on Sunday, the 20th June, at 11 p.m. due to arrive Kobe on Tuesday, the 22nd June, at 6 a.m.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1915.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]
BATTLE STORY FROM GALLIOLI

June 21, 12.55 a.m.
Reuter's special correspondent at the Dardanelles sends the first detailed account of the Allies' general assault. On the Achibaba front, for three weeks, the British, patiently sapping, gained a few yards, until the two fronts were reduced from a thousand to a hundred yards apart.
The order to attack was eagerly awaited by the army. Gaps had been filled by keen young soldiers from Home, while the men who had been digging for weeks under a scorching sun were very willing to relinquish the spade for the bayonet and bomb.
Our front across the Peninsula was broken by two big nullahs and several smaller ones. The day of the attack was overcast, a northerly gale sweeping suffocating dust down the peninsula.
The assault was preceded by a smashing bombardment, which began at eleven in the forenoon. Every British and French gun, for an hour, poured shells on the Turkish trenches, while the battleships off the northern coast battered the enemy's right.

ALLEGED THEFT FROM A SHIP

This afternoon a Chinese carpenter named Lw Kong, was charged before Mr. J.R. Wood, with the theft of a quantity of brass from the s.s. Itola.
Mr. Otto Kong Sing Defended.
An Indian lamp trimmer said that on Saturday morning at nine o'clock, he was on his way to his cabin on the Itola to get food, when he saw a man coming out of the carpenter's cabin. Witness arrested him, because he was carrying some brass in a basket, and handed him over to a sarang. When the man was asked from whom he obtained the brass he said he got it from the defendant who was then detained.
In answer to further questions by his Worship, witness said that he saw the defendant receiving money from the man he arrested, for the brass.
The defendant who alleged that the brass was stolen by the man arrested by the trimmer was sent to prison for six weeks with hard labour.

SEQUEL TO AN INDIAN QUARREL

Arising out of the quarrel reported in another column Jagat Singh was charged at the Police Court, this morning with assaulting and doing grievous bodily harm to Nawab Din a fellow watchman.
Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the defence.
The Magistrate, being informed that the complainant, whose dying depositions were taken yesterday, was very much better, remanded the defendant for a week, bail being allowed in the sum of \$250.

HEALTH OF THE COLONY.

The return of the number of cases of communicable diseases which have been notified as occurring in the Colony during the week ended June 19, shows the following: eight cases of Bubonic (Chinese, one imported) of which six were fatal; one of diphtheria, fatal (Chinese) six of enteric (two British, one Japanese and three Chinese—one imported) and one fatal (Chinese) case of puerperal fever.

Bijou Theatre.
The new programme at the Bijou Theatre includes a very clever comedy: "King Goutran I," some interesting coloured views of Biella and neighbourhood, and a powerful and engrossing Eclair Company picture drama in four parts "A Woman Accused." In the last-named some of the best of the Eclair artists figure.

EUROPEAN ATTACKED.

THROWN FROM A RICKSHA AND ROBBED.

A Premeditated and Concerted Affair.

Before Sir William Rees Davies (Chief Justice), sitting in Criminal Jurisdiction, at the Supreme Court, this morning, Cheung Muk, Chan Yau, Chan Hin and Yeung Luk (two others having been discharged at the Police Court), were charged on an indictment with highway robbery with violence, on George Henry Hutchenson a marine engineer, on May 13, between Eastern Street and Central Street.

The Hon. Attorney General (Mr. J. H. Kemp) prosecuted, the prisoners being undefended.

The Jury empanelled was:—Messrs. T. Aribur (foreman), R.A.P. Drude, A.O. Botelho, A. French, A. E. Moyhing, H. J. Sleat and G. A. Dutton. The prisoners pleaded not guilty, the first saying he admitted he had received the gold watch, but he did not know it was stolen.

The Hon. Attorney General said the four prisoners were charged with robbing Mr. Hutchenson, a marine engineer, on the early morning of May 13, at West Point. The first prisoner was also charged with receiving a gold watch and chain belonging to Mr. Hutchenson, which was stolen from him at the time of the robbery. There were two witnesses as to the facts of the robbery and the presence at it of the four prisoners. Those witnesses were Mr. Hutchenson and an accomplice. In the case of the letter, of course, being an accomplice, his evidence natural would have to be received with caution and it required corroboration. He (the Attorney General) would point out certain points which he thought were corroborated. Mr. Hutchenson came ashore from his ship about 8.30 on the evening of May 12, and went to various places during the evening, the robbery taking place early the next morning. For reasons which would be evident, he thought, Mr. Hutchenson did not profess to have an entire and accurate recollection of what took place or where he went to, but he did say he remembered fairly clearly. The account which he gave of what he did and where he went did not entirely agree with that given by the accomplice. At all events he went at one part of the evening to the cinematograph and he remained there some time. During the interval in the performance he went out of the theatre and went to the Imperial Hotel bar and there had occasion to take out some money. He had some notes on him, and to get at his small change, he had to take out the notes. The bar of the hotel was visible from the street and persons outside could see he had some money on him. After leaving the theatre he went back to the Hongkong Hotel. There he met some friends and stayed for some time. He then went down to Blake Pier in the hope of getting some conveyance by boat or launch to take him off to his ship. He there spoke to an Indian constable and found he could not get a launch or boat and he decided to take a ricksha to West Point and there try to get a sampan. The moment he decided to go to West Point a ricksha came up from the Duke of Connaught statue and he took the ricksha. He went along the Praya, nearly as far as Whitty Street, and that was the first recollection he had of having taken a ricksha. The accomplice said the particular ricksha Mr. Hutchenson took from Blake Pier had been engaged by him

previously and that he had been in it before he went to the theatre. He went along in this ricksha nearly as far as Whitty Street and then he touched the coolie on the back saying "sampan," meaning that the coolie should put down the ricksha and get a sampan. The coolie put down the ricksha and there was a rush, the ricksha was overturned, Mr. Hutchenson was attacked and robbed of \$300 in notes, some silver, a gold watch and chain and a cigar case. His coat was torn and he was struck in several places. He went to the police station and made a report and within a few hours the four prisoners were arrested. The story of the accomplice contained some further details. He would say that Mr. Hutchenson took the second prisoner's ricksha from the Grand Hotel to Hongkong Hotel and that he followed Mr. Hutchenson, on foot. Mr. Hutchenson remained in the Hongkong Hotel for some time, came out and again took the second prisoner's ricksha and went to the theatre. The accomplice again followed on foot with two or three other men. While Mr. Hutchenson was in the theatre some more men were collected with a view to eventually robbing this man. They all went from the theatre to the Hongkong Hotel and Mr. Hutchenson went in and came out in about half an hour and walked towards Blake Pier. He refused to pay the second prisoner or get into the ricksha and walked. The second prisoner followed. At Blake Pier he took the second prisoner's ricksha, again. Along the Praya he was followed by five other rickshas each containing a ricksha coolie as passenger. The accomplice would tell of the pre-arranged scheme of collecting together with the intention of robbing the European when they got some way along the Praya they carried out the intention and attacked and robbed the European, went away with the spoils, leaving their victim on the ground. He would say that all the four prisoners were there and took some part in it. The story of the accomplice needed corroboration and it was corroborated in certain details by Mr. Hutchenson himself. Later the arrests were made \$15 found under the bed where the first and second prisoner were sleeping. This was at 9 a.m. At 11 a.m., the first prisoner was taken back to the house, and the gold watch and chain was produced from behind a stove.

The complainant in the box said he was not drunk and had full control of his senses. The accomplice said eleven men including himself followed the complainant on the invitation of the second prisoner. The second prisoner asked him to follow him saying "That European has money come along with me." His Lordship:—You were asked by No. 2 to follow Mr. Hutchenson before he went down to Blake Pier?
Witness:—Yes my Lord. Supposing he had secured a sampan from Blake Pier none of you would have gained anything?—That is so my Lord. The second prisoner said there would be no sampan. He told the second prisoner if there were no sampans he would go to West Point. I did not hear him say so, but I could tell by his gestures. His Lordship:—Don't tell more lies than is necessary. Witness:—I am not lying my Lord. He told the coolie after he got in the ricksha. The Foreman:—Was he (witness) arrested first and then gave evidence?
Witness:—I was arrested first and gave evidence after. His Lordship:—You were put in prison?
Witness:—I was put in a cell in the Central Police Station. P.S. (A50) Cooke said the complainant came to him at the station after the attack. He had

SPECIAL POLICE RESERVE.

Hongkong Police Reserve Orders issued to-day are as under:—

Parades.
To-day, June 21st.—Nos. 1 & 2 Platoons, Chinese Company, at Central Station, and Nos. 1 & 2 Platoons, Portuguese Company at St. Joseph's College, 5.30 p.m.
Tuesday, June 22nd.—Nos. 3 & 4 Platoons, Portuguese Company at St. Joseph's College; Nos. 1 British Platoon and Indian Platoon at Central Station. All at 5.30 p.m.

Emergency Calls.
Platoon Commanders, and others with duties to perform in cases of an Emergency Call are warned to see that all arrangements are in order.

Musketry Practice, June 19th.
The six best scores were as follows:—

200	300	500	Total.
1 Sergt. Sirdar			
Khan	30	30	28 88
2 Sergt.			
Lammert	20	30	28 85
T. Arnott	27	32	26 85
3 Sergt. Wei			
Wing Sam	22	28	31 81
4 O. Chan	25	28	26 79
5 H. M. M.			
Romedios	25	29	24 78
6 C. J. Cooke	28	29	22 77

cut on the back of his head and he also had a cut on the right leg. The coat he was wearing was torn to pieces. The watch was found behind a stove in the house where the first and second prisoner lived. The hands of the watch had stopped at 12.53. Sampans were not obtainable after sundown now as they were not allowed to move about the harbour at night.

P.C.A.E. Clark said at 6.15 a.m. on May 13 he went with four Chinese constables to 20, Staunton Street and he there arrested the first and second prisoner. Later he went to 70, Stone Nullah Lane and there arrested the fourth prisoner.

His Lordship said the difficulty he experienced was in finding a case against prisoners three and four to put before the jury.

The Attorney General said he could not point to any corroboration against those two prisoners.

The first prisoner said he did not rob. Another Chinese gave him the watch to mind for him and he did so to oblige him. The accomplice and the man who gave him the watch committed the robbery and the accomplice was giving evidence to get himself clear. He (prisoner) worked as a ricksha coolie and the accomplice did not work, so how did he live. If he (prisoner) was a thief why should he work as a ricksha coolie (laughter). If he was a thief he would not be a ricksha coolie (laughter). Hongkong was not such a cheap place to live in where one could knock about, get food and pay house rent without doing work. They had to strive hard, although ricksha coolies, to earn enough money to pay for their living and costly rent. The accomplice thought because he knew a lukong he could get innocent people prosecuted for what he did himself.

The second prisoner said this was a false accusation against him. He had admitted from the first that he was the coolie who drove the ricksha which the European was in, and if he had robbed him he would never have admitted having the European as a fare.

His Lordship, addressing the jury, said there was corroboration as regards the evidence against prisoners No. 1 and No. 2, but not as regards No. 3 and No. 4.

The 2nd, 3rd and 4th prisoners were acquitted while the 1st was found guilty of receiving, and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment with hard labour.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman V.D. are as under:—

Engineer Company.
No excuse will be accepted from men late on Relief or absent from duty with the exception of those having a certificate from the Medical Officer of the Corps. In these cases substitutes must be arranged for by the absentees in order that the Electric Light work may be carried on in an efficient manner.

Promotions.
2nd Corpl. J. E. Eldridge, Engineer Coy., to be Corpl. dated 19.6.15. Sipper A. Whitelaw, Engineer Coy., to be Corpl. O. H. Murphy, Engineer Coy., to be Corpl. F. H. Shaw, Engineer Coy., to be Corpl. L. J. Blackburn, Engineer Coy., to be 2nd Corpl. J. S. Chapman, Engineer Coy., to be 2nd Corpl. D. Austin, Engineer Company, 2nd Corporal. W. J. Hill, Engineer Coy. to be 2nd Corpl. T. Young, Engineer Coy. to be 2nd Corpl. J. T. McNillan, Engineer Coy. to be 2nd Corpl. J. R. Kinghorn, Engineer Coy. to be 2nd Corpl. D. Day, Engineer Coy. to be 2nd Corpl. E. J. Surman, Engineer Coy. to be 2nd Corpl. J. T. Tooker, Engineer Coy. to be 2nd Corpl. T. H. Mathewman, Engineer Coy. to be 2nd Corpl. W. Brown, Engineer Coy. to be 2nd Corpl. L. J. Blake, Engineer Coy. to be 2nd Corpl. F. Jex, Engineer Coy. to be 2nd Corpl. A. Davidson, Engineer Coy. to be 2nd Corpl. J. T. Tooker, Engineer Coy. to be 2nd Corpl. T. H. Mathewman, Engineer Coy. to be 2nd Corpl. W. Brown, Engineer Coy. to be 2nd Corpl. L. 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WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

[The following telegrams appeared in our special edition of yesterday:—]

ITALIAN DIRIGIBLES TEAR UP AUSTRIAN RAILWAYS.

June 19, 12.30 p.m.
 Reuter's correspondent at Rome reports that the Italians are methodically continuing the demolition of Malborghetto. The Austrian artillery re-attempted an attack but their reply was silenced. From Headquarters it is reported that the struggle on the Isonzo and especially at Plava, is assuming great proportions. The importance of the Italian success becomes clearer every day. A naval battery joined the fighting at Duino with the greatest effect.
 Italian dirigibles, after gratifying military successes, tearing up railways and destroying stations, all returned safely.

EITHER VICTORY OR RUIN.

June 19, 8.35 p.m.
 Mr. Bonar Law, speaking at Shrewsbury on speech day, said we were in the greatest convulsion in history in which there was only one outlet—victory or ruin. The valour and heroism of our soldiers and sailors was insufficient unless supported by the entire Nation, and the Coalition which was for the National good, had the country behind it.

ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING THE SINKING OF U 29.

June 19, 8.35 p.m.
 The Admiralty state that submarine U 29, the sinking of which was announced on March 25, was sunk by a British war vessel.

SUBMARINED WITHOUT WARNING.

June 19, 8.35 p.m.
 The steamer Dulcis was submarined, without warning, off the Suffolk coast. One person was drowned.

SEARCHING FOR SUBMARINE SUPPLY DEPOTS.

(Havas Telegram.) June 17.

French took now stands at 71.55.
 North of Ypres the British troops carried a line of trenches. We progressed in Arras, Quenastvriere and Vosges regions, taking 400 prisoners also machine guns. Rheims cathedral was again bombarded. To-day in the Vosges we captured the heights overlooking Fecht valley.
 Petrograd:—West of Neimen the enemy vainly attempted to assume the offensive; we inflicted very serious losses on the Austro-Germans. During the night 14th-15th, Germans resumed the bombardment of Osowiec fortress, the batteries of which had the upperhand of the enemy's batteries. North of Pranych we re-occupied advanced trenches.
 Rome:—On all the front our operations have been successful; we dislodged the Austrians from ambushes at Monte Nero taking 389 prisoners.

June 18.
 Nothing to report. A marine communique reports that the Anglo-French naval forces co-operating with the Italian fleet, are exercising a strict watch in the Adriatic sea, looking for oil depots employed as German submarine supplies.

THE IMPRESSION CREATED BY THE AMERICAN NOTE.

June 18, 2.25 p.m.
 Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that it is clear the American Note has made a deep impression in Germany. The newspapers suggest concessions but denounce the Lokal Anzeiger which declared that England had not really wished to starve millions of Germans but only to compel them to surrender. The Cologne Gazette says that America could only give the Entente money and munitions, but Germany has no wish to make a ninth or tenth enemy.
 Reuter's Correspondent at Washington states that the American reply to Germany on the subject of sinking the a.s. William P. Frye refuses to accept Germany's contention that an American ship with contraband may be destroyed provided Germany pays compensation.

SPLENDID GIFT TO THE NATION BY INDIAN PRINCES.

June 18, 11.50 p.m.
 His Majesty King George has accepted H. H. the Maharaja Jam Sahab of Nawanagar's (Prince Ranjitsinhji) offer of his beautifully situated residence at Staines (near Windsor) for use as a hospital for wounded officers.
 The expenses of up-keep will be shared by the donor and the Maharajahs of Kashmir and Patiala.
 The hospital was formally opened to-day by General Sir O'Moore Creagh, V.C., G.C.B., G.O.S.I.
 Prince Ranjitsinhji in a speech said: "I have never been so proud of being an Indian as I am to-day, when the Indians are fighting side by side with the British against a common foe." It was an honour, he said, to have over the hospital the Union Jack, the emblem of the Empire and of real brotherhood.

THE FASTEST SUBMARINE IN THE WORLD SUNK.

June 18, 9.50 p.m.
 Reuter's correspondent at Venice reports:—It appears that the Medusa, which was believed to be the fastest submarine in the world, and an enemy submarine were submerged close together and unaware of each other's presence.
 The Medusa was the first to come to the surface and, consequently, was sighted by the enemy's periscope and promptly torpedoed.

MADRAS JUDGE KNIGHTED.

June 18, 11.50 p.m.
 The King received to-day Judge William Brock Ayling of Madras, upon whom he conferred the honour of knighthood. (Sir W. B. Ayling has been Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, since 1912. He entered the Indian Civil Service as probationer in 1886 and went to India in 1889.)

WAR TELEGRAMS.

HEALTH OF THE KING OF GREECE IMPROVES.

June 18, 6.10 p.m.
 Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that the condition of King Constantine shows a perceptible improvement.

ITALIANS OCCUPY THE WHOLE OF MONTE NERO.

June 18, 2.25 p.m.
 The Italians have executed a brilliant feat in occupying the whole of Monte Nero and placing their artillery on the heights which are almost five thousand feet high.
 The Italians are also now solidly in possession of ground to the north-west of Monte Nero and it is reported that Corizia is full of Austrian wounded.
 Reuter's correspondent at Chiasso states that the Italians are now only five miles from Rovereto although the intervening ground was most difficult. It is supposed that the Austrians will continue to concentrate their most powerful artillery on the Carnic Alps, but the Italians maintain their superiority in Alpini, and have done amazing work on the chaotic paths, surprising and capturing the entrenched enemy.

The Alpini and Bersaglieri, with mountain machine guns, outflanked fresh Austrian troops approaching Monte Nero, when many thousands of the enemy were compelled to retire, leaving many prisoners and booty.

ANOTHER MUNITIONS IDEA ANNOUNCED.

June 18, 2.25 p.m.
 In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George announced that he is conferring with Lord Kitchener regarding the appointment of a body of scientists to assist in obtaining the fullest employment of all our resources in chemical and mechanical science and invention.

GREAT FIRE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

June 18, 2.25 p.m.
 Reuter's correspondent in Amsterdam reports that a telegram from Constantinople says that a huge fire has occurred there, five hundred houses and a large store being destroyed.

1,400,489 PRUSSIAN CASUALTIES ALONE.

June 18, 5.40 p.m.
 The official casualty lists of Prussia alone total 1,400,489 casualties.

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS IN GALICIA.

June 18, 7.10 p.m.
 A remarkable official review of the tremendous military operations in Galicia last month has been issued in Petrograd.
 It preserves throughout a firm and buoyant tone, emphasizing the immense efforts of the Germans and Austrians, with their masses of artillery and phalanxes of infantry and admitting their successes, which, however, were in no way unbroken, for they suffered several times severe defeats.
 Between the 28th May and 15th June the Russians took in the Istria sector alone forty thousand prisoners, 850 officers, a hundred mitrailleuses and twenty-four guns.
 The total losses of the enemy in one month upon a front of sixty versts were between 120,000 and 150,000.

A BERLIN CLAIM.

June 18, 7.50 p.m.
 A Berlin communique claims that in the battle of Galicia some progress was made towards Tarnograd, where, however, the Russians occupied prepared positions at Grodek. The situation on the Danester front is unchanged.

GLASGOW MERCHANTS SENTENCED FOR SELLING ORE TO KRUPP'S.

June 18, 7.50 p.m.
 The trial has been completed at Edinburgh of Robert Hetherington and H.A. Wilson, two Glasgow merchants, who have each been sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of two thousand pounds for trading with the enemy.
 The Lord Advocate said that both were partners in the firm of Messrs. Jacks and Company of Glasgow, who had contracts with Krupp's.
 The evidence adduced proved that they had delivered iron ore lying at Rotterdam to Krupp's during the war.

TORTURE OF BELGIANS.

June 18, 5.40 p.m.
 Accounts are daily received of German severities in Belgian towns where factory hands have refused to make munitions, barbed wire, etc. The general plan appears to be to completely isolate and starving the town, even from the American Food Commission, and starve the inhabitants into surrender, at the same time inflicting heavy fines, while the burgomaster and notables are removed to Germany.

A CRACK LANCASHIRE CRICKETER TWICE WOUNDED.

June 18, 7.50 p.m.
 R. H. Spooner, the (Lancashire) cricketer, has again been wounded, but not dangerously.

AN EXTRAORDINARY DUTCH MISSION TO THE HOLY SEE.

June 18, 5.40 p.m.
 Reuter's Correspondent at the Hague states that the Chamber has adopted a Bill appointing an extraordinary mission to the Holy See.

THE KAISER'S GRIEF OVER THE "WICKED ATTACK" ON HIS BELOVED KARLSRUHE.

June 18, 9.50 p.m.
 Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states:—
 The Kaiser from the war theatre has telegraphed as follows to the Burgomaster of Karlsruhe:
 "I am deeply indignant at the wicked attack on my beloved Karlsruhe and the poor innocent victims among the civilians has greatly affected me."
 (Continued on page 10.)

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE & GENERAL BROKER

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE of VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate at Caine Road, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, 11 2 Lots

on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of June, 1915, at 3 o'clock p.m.

by Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

LOT No. 1 consists of:—All that piece or parcel of ground registered in the Land Office as Section A of Inland Lot No. 1405 together with the messuage and premises thereon known as No. 40 Caine Road.

LOT No. 2 consists of:—All that piece or parcel of ground registered in the Land Office as The Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 1405 together with the messuage and premises thereon known as No. 42 Caine Road.

The said premises are held for the term of 999 years from the 30th day of March, 1897 created therein by the Crown Lease of the said INLAND LOT No. 1405 dated the 28th day of September 1898 Subject to the payment of the Crown Rent and to the observance and performance of the Lessee's covenants therein reserved and contained.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, apply to:—

EWENS & NEEDHAM, Solicitors for the Vendor, or to Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer, Duddell Street, Hongkong, 8th June, 1915.

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THE Steamship

"MANCHURIA," From SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS and MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board June 17th, 1915 at noon will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered June 23rd, 1915 at noon will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown June 21st, 1915 at 10 a.m.

No claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before June 30th, 1915, otherwise they will not be recognised.

B. C. MORRISON, Agent, Hongkong, 16th June, 1915.

NOTICES.

BATHING TRIP TO MIRS BAY via KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY.

A launch can now be hired from undersigned to leave Tai Po Pier, for any afternoon, after 3 o'clock.

Water and Bathing Benches unexcelled. Book early to avoid disappointment.

For terms apply to H. A. LAMMERT, 4, Duddell St.

Don't forget after the Show Supper, and Light Refreshments at ALEXANDER'S CAFE, Oper. Till Midnight.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 22nd June, 1915.

The Great Dramatic Film,

"HER MISTAKEN CHOICE"

in 3 parts of 3,000 feet long.

Wittles at the Hydro.

"THE FAR EASTERN OLYMPIC GAMES."

This Fine Film must interest all. Showing all the Chief Events, Scenes of Great Local Interest and Exciting Finishes.

FRIDAY, 25th June.

11th & 12th Episodes

"PERILS OF PAULINE"

BIJOU THEATRE.

Commencing SATURDAY, 19th June, the great thrilling & exciting drama,

A WOMAN ACCUSED

in 4 parts—6,000 feet.

KING CONTRANI.

Comedy, etc., etc., etc.

MATINEES

Every Wednesday 5.15 p.m. & Saturday 4.15 p.m.

NOTICES.

WE WILL SUPPLY YOU

DISS BROS. ENGLISH TAILORS. WITH A PERFECT FIT.

No. 1, WYNDHAM ST. (Flower St.) Established 1900.

HIMROD'S Gives Instant Relief. No matter what your cough, asthma, influenza, nasal catarrh, or ordinary cough, you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply magical.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS A French Remedy for all blood diseases. Thousands of people always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that in case of any irregularity of the system, a timely dose may be administered. These pills are the most powerful blood purifiers ever known. All Cholesterol and Bile are removed from the blood, and the blood is purified. Martin's, Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

"JUNK BRAND"

SARDINES NORWEGIAN SARDINES & HERRINGS HERRINGS

DAINTY HANDY ECONOMICAL DELICIOUS

SMOKED & UNSMOKED IN OIL OR TOMATO SAUCE

LOOK HERE! A QUICK & HANDY MEAL CAN BE SUPPLIED BY USING "JUNK BRAND" SARDINES & HERRINGS. IN MANY VARIETIES, HOT & COLD SERVED WITH RICE, POTATOES OR TOAST, YOU WILL ALWAYS FIND YOUR TASTES SATISFIED. "JUNK BRAND" WILL PROVE TO BE A CHEAP, ECONOMICAL & DELICIOUS DISH FOR ALL MEALS. A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU!

SOLE AGENTS THORESEN & Co. HONGKONG

CAN BE PROVIDED FROM ALL FIRST-CLASS PROVISION SHOPS

NOTICES.

POLO.

Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., Major-General Kelly, C.B., and Commodore Anstruther, R.N.,

A POLO MATCH will be played at Causeway Bay on

Wednesday, June 23rd, at 5.30 o'clock, (weather permitting) in aid of the

BELGIAN ORPHAN FUND.

IRELAND

Major Lawder.

Lt. Wyndham-Quin, R.N.

Capt. Thomson, 18th L.I.

Lt. Forbes, R.N.

versus

THE REST

Capt. Hattersly-Smith, R.A.

V. Smythe, Esq., R.A.

David Landale, Esq.

A. David, Esq.

By kind permission of Major Nicholson and Officers of the Regiment.

The Band of the 18th Light Infantry.

will attend.

ADMISSION

To seats and tea provided by the Members of the Hongkong Polo Club.

52.

Admission to ground for N.C.O.s and men of H.M. Regular and Territorial Forces also the British Employees of P.W. Naval Yard.

25 cts.

Ref. shment Tent in aid of the Fund.

By the kindness of the Hongkong Tramway Co. extra cars will be run to Causeway Bay from 4.45-5.30.

NOTICE.

THE 6% INTERNAL LOAN OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC (1914).

The Public are hereby notified that the second payment of interest of the 6% Internal Loan of the third year of the Chinese Republic (1914) will fall due on the 30th of June of this year. With the exception of the detailed regulations, governing the payment of interest of the said loan, which have been published in the Government Gazette and which have been printed for the information of the Public by all the establishments authorised for the payment of interest, the following important points are hereby published for general information:—

1. The date when the payment of interest begins: 30th June, 4th year of the Chinese Republic.
2. The organs authorised for the payment of interest:
 - a. All Magistrates.
 - b. The Head and Branch Offices of the Bank of China and of the Bank of Communications.
 - c. The reliable agents of the above mentioned two banks.
 - d. All Maritime Customs Offices.
3. The methods for the claiming of interest:

The Public when claiming for the interest must cut down the matured coupons and proceed to any of the above mentioned organs with the said coupons. The said organs after examining the said coupons will then pay the interest and retain the coupons as paid. But the holders of \$1,000 Bonds and of \$10,000 Bonds must not cut down the coupons themselves, as the said Bonds have to be examined first by the organs concerned.

The matured coupons can be used as cash in payment of land tax. The interest of the coupons is expressed in term of "big dollar" and if it is required to be converted into taels or copper cash, then the rate of exchange for different districts will be decided and posted in conspicuous places by the various Financial Bureaux concerned.

The blank coupon No. 1 of each bond must be cut down at the time when the coupon No. 2 is presented for payment in cash or for payment of land tax and to be handed over for cancellation together with coupon No. 2. The Public are requested to read over the detailed regulations governing the payment of interest which are obtainable at all authorised organs above mentioned.

By Order.

THE BUREAU OF NATIONAL LOANS.

WHITEAWAY'S

NEW SUMMER HOSIERY FOR CHILDREN.

Dependable
CHILDRENS SOCKS
IN WOOL, LISLE & COTTON.



LISLE THREAD SOCKS WITH LACE FRONTS.

Size 4 1/2 5 5 1/2 6 6 1/2 7 7 1/2 8 Inches.
White Price 35 40 45 50 55 60 — Cents Per Pair.
Tan Price 35 40 45 50 55 60 — 65

PLAIN LISLE THREAD SOCKS.

White Price 40 45 50 55 60 65 — Per Pair.
Tan Price 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75

SILK SOCKS WITH LACE FRONTS.

Obtainable in White and Light Saxe.
Size 5 5 1/2 6 6 1/2 7 7 1/2 8 Inches.
Price \$1.00 1.10 1.20 1.30 1.30 Per Pair.

PLAIN SILK SOCKS WHITE AND SAXE.

\$1.00 1.10 1.20 1.30 1.40
Note Sizes 5, 6 1/2 & 7 Inches only can be Supplied in White.

STRIPED COTTON SOCKS.

In Red, Pink & Saxe Blue.
Size 5 5 1/2 6 6 1/2 7 7 1/2 8 Inches.
Price 55 60 65 70 75 80 cents Per Pair.

RIBBED COTTON VESTS.

Sleeves, Low Neck, Button Fronts.

Sizes 2 3 7 8 Only.
Price 40 45 50 55 cents Each.



WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., LTD.
20, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

THE WAR.

COUNTRIES ENGAGED.

Germany	Britain.
Austria	Russia.
Turkey	France.
	Belgium.
	Italy.
	Japan.
	Servia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.
Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.
Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.
Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.
Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.
Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated.
July 23—Austria sends an ultimatum to Servia.

July 31—Russia orders general mobilisation.
Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia. French Cabinet orders general mobilisation.
Aug. 2—German forces enter Luxembourg.
Aug. 4—England sends ultimatum, demanding observance of Belgian neutrality. Germany rejects ultimatum.
Aug. 5—England at war.
Aug. 6—Germans enter Liege. French invade southern Alsace.
Aug. 15—Austrians enter Servia. Japan sends ultimatum to Germany.
Aug. 17—British land in France.
Aug. 19—Beginning of battle of Lorraine.
Aug. 20—Germans enter Brussels.
Aug. 23—Germans enter Namur.
Aug. 24—British begin retreat from Mons.
Aug. 25—French evacuate Mauthausen.
Aug. 26—Germans take Longwy.
Aug. 27—Louvain burned by Germans. Japanese blockade Taigtau.
Aug. 28—Battle of Heligoland.
Sept. 2—German advance reaches Senlis. French Government moves to Bordeaux.
Sept. 3—Russians occupy Lemberg.
Sept. 5—Battle of the Marne begins.
Sept. 7—Marbougé taken by the Germans.
Sept. 12—German retreat halts on the Aisne.
Sept. 20—Germans bombard Rheims.
Sept. 22—German submarine sinks British cruisers Aboukir, Ouessant, and Hogue.
Sept. 28—Indian troops land at Marseilles.
Sept. 28—Germans begin siege of Antwerp.
Oct. 2—Germans defeated at Augustow.

NOTICE

BEST KNOWN IN THE WORLD.
VARNISHES, PAINTS, COLOURS, ENAMELS, etc.
MANUFACTURED BY
WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD.
(ESTABLISHED 1796)
LONDON & LIVERPOOL.
STOCKS KEPT IN HONGKONG
of all kinds of Varnishes, Paints, etc. for all purposes.
HONGKONG BRANCH, Alexandra Building.

HOTEL LIST.

Hongkong Hotel.	King Edward Hotel.
Alder ES	Almond Mrs R
Anderson SE	Bellison Mr & Mrs
Baker Mr & Mrs P S	Brown C W
Baker E L S	Budge W
Barber Miss	Bale Mrs
Baring J H	Claughton A A
Bell C D J	Cooke Mrs F L
Beilios, Mrs ER	Cooke Miss J F
Berry H	Cooke Master G M & Passmore Mrs W C
Black B	Courte A
Bouman G O	Dutton Mr & Mrs G
Bridges H	Elson W T
Buimer J H	Geo Mr & Mrs
Cadwalder Mr & Mrs	Foy Mrs A
Cassidy E M	Fry C A
Cassell Capt L	Hamill P K
Cheetham H	Hashimoto F R
Cooke B	Hobbs A
Condon H L	Hunter Mr & Mrs J
Cornwall Mr & Mrs	Jackson Mr & Mrs
Davis Mr & Mrs F E	Joseph J
Denison O G	Kales T H
Douglas G	Keay W E
Duffy Miss M E	Lambert Mrs
Ehrensfe H E	
Evans J H	
Evans E	
Fernandes Misses S	
French Capt & Mrs	
E M	
Fitzwilliams D G H L Richards Miss	
Fuller Denman	
Fuller Mr & Mrs S	
Gambrell Capt C P	
Glaister Dr & Mrs	
Gibb J	
Gould Mr & Mrs J	
Goulbourn V	
Gregory T M	
Grey H C	
Griffiths H L	
Goodrich C L	
Hall Capt T F	
Hansel Mr & Mrs	
Hawthorn M E A	
Hill Mrs A T	
Holm O	
Hollingsworth A H	
Hodge W J	
Hudson B	
Husband Mrs M	
Irvine E	
Johnston E	
Jeppesen J	
Joseph E M	
Joseph E M	
Macgregor D	
Malcolm J	
Marshall J	
Meek Thomas	
Molter	
Pennell W V	
Penson N	
Pitcher A J	
Pol D	
Porter Mrs E D	
Price	
Price Miss C S	
Reay, Miss F	
Ray, E H	
Raymond J E	
Randall Mrs J A	
Richardson Miss	
Rowell J F	
Smith W H	
Smith Mrs A G	
Smith Mrs J	
Taylor Mr & Mrs J	
Valia Dr & Mrs H D	
Walton Mrs	
Webb Mr & Mrs A	
Webb Mrs B	
White F W	
White Mr & Mrs	
Wood F O	
Wood Mrs R F	
Beaumont E A	
Blackier G O	
Hanson A	
Hawwood C O	
Hawwood C H	
Hobson D H C	
Kramer D S	
Newburger G F	
Newman S	
Plagge A C	
Alomberg E	
Clarke Miss May	
Cropley L	
Cropley N C	
Cropley O C	
Cropley W O	
Goodall Mr & Mrs	
Goodall Misses	
Hollway H D	
Hoshal Dr J	
Kierulff B	
Macgregor D	
Wilson D B	

NOTICE

KEROSENE OIL.
We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price.—

"COMET,"

\$3.85 per case ex store.

"WHITE ROSE,"

\$4.25 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG,
168 Des Vœux Road, Cen.
(2 blocks West of Cent. Market.)

KWONG YUEN,
91 Des Vœux Road, West.

Oct. 5—Belgian Government removed from Antwerp to Ostend.
Oct. 7—Bombardment of Antwerp.
Oct. 9—Antwerp occupied by the Germans.
Oct. 12—A Boer commando in the Cape Province mutinies.
Oct. 13—Belgian Government transferred from Ostend to Havre.
Oct. 14—Allies occupy Ypres. Battle begins on the Yser.
Oct. 15—Ostend occupied by the Germans.
Oct. 16—British cruiser Hawke sunk by German submarine.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

GANDE, PRICE & Co., Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that the Eighth Ordinary Annual Meeting of the Company will be held at the Company's Offices, 6 Queen's Road, Central, at 12 o'clock noon, on Monday, the 28th day of June, 1915, for the following purposes:—

- (1) To receive the Directors' Report and Accounts for the year 1914.
- (2) To re-elect Directors.
- (3) To re-elect Auditors and
- (4) To transact the ordinary business of the Company.

By order,
S. C. PANK,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1915.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

Owing to the increased cost of manufacture &c. it has been decided to raise the price of Ice to 14 cents per lb. as from 1st July next.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1915.

NOTICES

AMERICANS

LIKE

PRINCE ALBERT
CRIMP CUT.

BECAUSE

IT DOES NOT BITE THE TONGUE.

OBTAINABLE AT

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

BATHING
EVERY EVENING AT NORTH BEACH.
ICES.

Cold Minerals, Tea, Coffee, Cakes, &c.
Supplied from 4 p.m. daily at Hongkong prices.
With Best attendance.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE
CATERERS.

THE WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS.

The most complete Mail Supplement in the Colony.

Contains all the news of the week in a most attractive form and is the paper for mailing to friends at Home.

Price per single copy:—25 cents.

Annual Subscription:—\$13 (including postage \$17).

—PHOTOGRAPH—

The photograph on the current issue is a picture of a Reception of Chinese Athletes at the City Hall.

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NOTICES.

MESSRS. KOMOR & KOMOR

EXHIBIT AT THEIR

ART GALLERY

Alexandra Buildings.

FOR 10 DAYS ONLY.

FORTY-FIVE SELECTED

PICTURES

by

E. KATO.

An inspection is cordially invited.

KOMOR & KOMOR.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1915.

SINCON & CO.

Established A. D. 1880.

IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Casts Importers, General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers, Nos. 25 and 27, Hing Loong Street, (Old Street west of Central Market) Telephone 25, 27.

NOTICE.

SILIMPON (SEBATTIK)

COAL.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd. are prepared to quote prices for best quality Silimpou Coal (either cargo or bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebatik steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuko Bay, (Sebatik Harbour) Prices, and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.

Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1915.

